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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 14.

British Bolster Singapore; N. E. Draft Call for 2,851; Taft Draft Limit Loses

The World's Day—August 5, 1941

In the Orient: Singapore Forces Strengthened

British preventive action against Thailand to forestall Japanese occupation of strategic bases was regarded as a possibility as Britain strengthened its air, land, and naval forces in the tense region centering on Singapore. [Page 6.]

Two United States heavy cruisers—the Northampton and the Salt Lake City—reached Brisbane, Australia, while on a training cruise in the South Pacific.

Well-equipped Chinese troops moved in force to the Burma border ready to cross and aid Britain in any showdown with Japan. Air and land reinforcements were poured by Britain into its stronghold at Singapore.

A clash of Japanese and Soviet troops along the Siberian border about two weeks ago was admitted by a Japanese spokesman, who minimized its significance.

New England: Draft Call for 2,851 Men

A new draft call—first since the latest draft lottery—was issued for 2,851 New England youths to be inducted Sept. 3-11. [Page 2.]

President Roosevelt, cruising off the New England coast, was met by Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander of the Atlantic fleet, who left his battleship to board the Presidential yacht. [Page 2.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall vetoed three bills for a shorter work-week for firemen, policemen, and institutional employees of various cities and towns. [Page 2.]

Planning of new jobs in private industry to make up for a possible slump when the defense emergency is over is contemplated by Governor Saltonstall, he informed the State Federation of Labor convention. [Page 4.]

Massachusetts opened its first air-raid precaution school for the protection of factories. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

The Massachusetts Senate placed Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor, on trial in the State's first impeachment trial in 120 years. [Page 1.]

Washington: Senate Rejects Six-Month Extension

The Senate rejected by a 50 to 27 vote Senator Taft's amendment to limit the proposed extension of military service to six months instead of 18 months, the compromise accepted by the Administration. [Page 3.]

The $3,206,200,000 tax bill, passed by the House, was sent to the Senate after elimination of a provision requiring married persons to file joint income tax returns. [Page 1.]

Leon Henderson, head of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, told Congress that the Nation faced the "strongest and most pronounced increase in the cost of living," even if the Administration's price-control bill became law immediately.

With a formal pledge of "all economic assistance practicable," the United States backed Russia against Nazi Germany. [Page 1.]

Defense Savings officials announced that a Nation-wide drive would be made in September to get about 250,000 stores, filling stations, and other retail concerns to sell defense stamps.

Two Agriculture Department officials will fly to London within a few days to get a first-hand picture of British food needs and to tell Britons how American farmers are expanding production to help supply those needs. They are Paul H. Appleby, Undersecretary of of Agriculture, and R. M. Evans, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator.

In France: Weygand Must Consult Darlan

The Government of Marshal Pétain strengthened its control over Gen. Maxime Weygand in North Africa by ordering him to submit all questions of general policy to Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan in Vichy. [Page 7.]

New pressures on the Vichy Government by Germany were reported in London. But the nature of the demands remained unknown.

Air and Sea: British Ships Shell Sardinia

British naval patrols bombarded points on the Italian island of Sardinia Aug. 1, the British announced.

Germany claimed that its naval and air force had sunk 407,600 tons of British merchant shipping during July. It was also claimed that the British air force had lost 1,607 planes from Jan. 1 to July 31.

Axis air raids on the Suez Canal area resulted in 90 fatalities and 106 injuries, the Egyptian Government said. Berlin said two British ships of 18,000 tons were sunk in Suez roadstead.

National: U. S. Airline for Latin America

New York—United States airline interests, co-operating with Latin-American republics, replaced the second German-operated transcontinental service in South America with an American airline.

In Russia: Red Troops Reported Driven Back

German offensive is stated to have driven the Russians back on three salients, one half way between Smolensk and Leningrad, a second 60 miles below Smolensk and a third below Kiev. [Page 1.]

London experts believe the main drive will be attempted toward the industrial center of Dniepropetrovsk and Odessa in the Ukraine.

Fighting continued all day and all night and Russian communiqués indicated that after the first gains, the Germans were making little progress.

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True Companionship [With Danish Translation]			

Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT ▲

TOMORROW ▼

COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Ex-U. S. Destroyer Captures U-Boat

By the Associated Press

London Aug. 5

The surrender of a German submarine to H. M. S. Broadway, formerly the U. S. S. Hunt, one of the 50 United States destroyers transferred to Britain last September, was disclosed today with the announcement of decorations awarded to officers and crew.

An account of the surrender said the U-boat was detected by the corvette Aubretia, which, with the Broadway and other warships, was escorting a merchant convoy in the Atlantic.

The corvette released depth charges while the Broadway and the destroyer Bulldog followed up the attack. The submarine came to the surface and the Broadway, which was nearest, opened fire and prepared to ram it.

The crew then came tumbling out of the conning tower "with their hands held up in surrender," it was said.

House Rejects Joint Return; Votes Big Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 — Mrs. John Doe will not have to make out a joint income tax return with her husband this year, and neither will Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt. That seems to be the chief immediate verdict of the House action yesterday in passing the biggest tax bill in history 369 to 30, estimated to raise $3,206,200,000, but in defeating the section making joint returns mandatory, 242 to 160.

Mrs. John Doe may not benefit by the House action; in fact, it is likely that in the long run she will suffer, because the Senate must find some way of making up the gap of an estimated $323,000,000, which this provision would have raised. Mrs. Roosevelt, taken as typical of a woman with independent income, almost certainly will gain by the House action, as will an estimated 158,000 couples in the upper income brackets who, in 1937, filed separate returns.

The Senate may be through with the bill in September or October. A still earlier version, that came before either the House or Senate went to work, was prepared by the Treasury Department. A good many of the Treasury proposals were scrapped by the House, just as the Senate will now scrap a good many of the House proposals. Ultimately the tax bill will be, what it nearly

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Tentative tax on incomes as it hits public: Page 3.

Coakley Fails In Attempt To Study Records

Senate denies Councilor access to testimony—Ouster trial scheduled to open on Aug. 25.

Daniel H. Coakley, veteran Massachusetts Executive Councilor, today lost the first skirmish in his impeachment trial before the Massachusetts Senate when that body, by a unanimous voice vote, denied him the right of access to secret records of the Special Commission whose investigation of the pardon and parole situation resulted in the 14 articles of impeachment against him.

Following this reversal for the defence, President of the Senate Angier Goodwin set Aug. 25 as the date for the trial to start. Aug. 19 was set for Mr. Coakley's answers to the 14 articles of impeachment and Aug. 23 for the replications by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell.

Voice Vote Asked

Sitting as an high court of impeachment for the first time in 120 years, the Senate heard William H. Lewis, counsel for Mr. Coakley, make an eloquent plea that the defendant be given a transcript of all evidence and testimony given to the Special Commission.

Mr. Coakley, through his counsel, asked particularly for the evidence on the Patriarca, Potter, and Lyons cases.

Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, and prosecutor for the House Board of Managers, directing the case against the Democratic Councilor from the Fourth District, immediately opposed granting such access to the defendant.

Following arguments, Mr. Goodwin denied the motion of defense counsel Lewis who then asked for the voice vote of the Senate.

One Question Remains

Mr. Lewis told the Senate he would have two more motions to make but suggested that discussion of the motions be postponed until the date of the trial.

He said there was one more question of law to be decided on the admission of testimony on the Limon case.

Before a recess was called shortly after noon Mr. Bushnell said he wanted to obtain depositions from the Rev. Sistus Brambilla, and the Rev. Joseph Gibbons, whose names appeared on Patriarca pardon pe-

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Land of Brown-Eyed Niños Rich in Humble Affection

In his second article, our correspondent sees Latin America vibrant and joyous with love for children. He finds constant deeds of kindness toward little ones there make the humblest people gracious and brighten the drabbest streets.

"South of the Rio Grande"
Second in a series of 30 articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—The Latin-Americans have a pleasant flowing word for little child—niño. The boys are niños, the girls niñas. All lands south of the Rio Grande are filled with them. Almost every woman you see, in the course of a day's experiences, has a baby on her back or held in her left arm. Motherhood and womanhood there seem identical.

The relationship does not appear to be hard or duty-driven. It is as natural as a bird's singing, a brook's sparkling, or a flower's fragrance. The madre and her niño seem an indivisible, double-membered unit. You find them in the market place and bakery, in the field and auto bus, in city parks and country corn fields, at pools for washing clothes and in vast cathedrals.

Mother runs to catch a train, she pushes her way into a low, congested car, she rushes along with a basket of flowers on her head, she patty-pat-pats countless tortillas (thin, dry pancakes) with her brown hands, she sells cheese in crowded market stalls, all with a baby on her back or under her arm. The niño seems as much a part of her as the black, ribbon-entwined braids down her back, or the bare, brown feet protruding beneath her long skirt.

Baby determines her stance, her

Continued on Page 3, Column 4

Nazi Drives Pierce Red Lines; U.S. to Speed Aid to Soviet; Battle On for Russian Grain

Moscow promised equal priority with Britain on defense purchases in America.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—The United States Government moved today to implement its newly-formed "alliance" between American military production and the Red Army of the Soviet Union.

Determined to make the most of the opportunity to defeat Hitlerism on the 2,000-mile eastern front, officials here have started to formulate plans for the quickest possible shipment of American goods to Russia. With Russia now promised equal priority with Britain in the purchase of defense equipment, the United States Maritime Commission is studying means of delivery.

Meanwhile, it is understood that the American effort to aid Russia will be spurred by yesterday's authorized announcement from Vichy that the French Government would not permit any foreign power to occupy French Empire soil. Since this is interpreted as assurance that Germany will not be given entry to Dakar or North Africa, there is less need for immediate American concern over that part of the world, it is believed.

Vichy's Resistance

Although there has been no official comment on the Vichy statement, State Department circles are inclined to believe that French Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain has once more told the Germans that he would not go beyond the terms of last year's armistice. German difficulties in Russia, together with the week-end warning of the United States against giving away more of the French Empire, are seen as contributing to Marshal Pétain's resistance to German pressure.

According to the interpretation being put upon the American-Russian accord, American aid will be limited only by the difficulties of transportation and by still restricted output. It cannot now be doubted that the United States is perfectly sincere in its determination to aid Russia, it is held.

In his note to Soviet Ambassador Constantine A. Oumansky, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles listed four ways in which this country was undertaking immediately to facilitate Russian defense.

Ways to Aid

They were:

1. "The most friendly consideration" to the placing of Russian orders here.
2. The granting of production and delivery priority to articles ordered.
3. The issuance of unlimited licenses for the export to Russia of a wide variety of defense articles.
4. "Favorable consideration" on the part of authorities to the Russian request for increased use of American shipping facilities to deliver the goods.

It is known that shortly after the outbreak of Russo-German hostilities, the Maritime Commission began its study of the several ways in which goods might be delivered to Russia. Adequate tonnage of American, British, and Russian registry, is believed to be available for the shipment of the goods, although considerable juggling of shipping routes will be necessary.

It is axiomatic here that the Soviet Union would never have

Continued on Page 20, Column 2

Sovfotos; Ewing Galloway

Soviet Women Play Big Part in Home Front

Winnowing grain on a collective farm (above) and a farmerette operating a tractor (below) are scenes typical of the work women are doing in helping the Soviet Union release men for the fighting forces.

Battle for Russian Harvest Swings Away From Nazis

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who spent more than five years in Russia

With giant armies still locked in combat along the vast Eastern front, behind the lines the Russians appear to be winning one of the most vital contests of the war—the battle for this year's harvest.

Here, too, the forces are mechanized. Racing with time, day by day vast regiments of tank-like tractors and harvester combines, mostly manned by women, move steadily northward from the Caucasus and the shores of the Black Sea toward central Russia. By next week this army of the harvest will have practically completed its "conquest" of the Ukraine and will be advancing through the fields of middle Russia and then the bulk of this year's grain crop—according to Soviet reports a bumper crop—will be largely out of reach of Nazi steel fingers.

In the original Nazi war plans capture of the Soviet harvest was even more important than capture of specified cities.

Hitler has been counting heavily on this harvest to feed both his armies and the population of Germany and the occupied countries through the coming winter. The promissory notes of the Nazi New Order were to be paid in Russian grain.

Known as Russian Breadbasket

Nearly half of the Soviet crop comes from the rich areas of the Ukraine, known as Russia's breadbasket. At the outset of the German invasion of Russia most forecasts were that Germany would first attack the Ukraine. Instead the main Nazi thrust developed against Moscow.

The apparent reason for this was that the Germans realized that if they advanced on the Ukraine directly, vast areas under cultivation would be trampled down and agriculture so disorganized for the time that it would be impossible to harvest and save the remainder.

Danger that the Soviets when faced with disaster elsewhere on the front might attempt to destroy the grain in the fields was minimized by the fact that the green grain did not burn easily.

The Nazis expected that they could take over the Ukraine breadbasket as a going concern and save the crop for themselves if they cracked the Soviet regime by a quick frontal thrust on Moscow.

By the same token they would avoid devastation of the great industrial region of the Don Basin, with its giant blast furnaces, aluminum plants, machine works, and other enterprises that would fit in so nicely with Germany's war pro-

Continued on Page 20, Column 2

Nazi Gains

By a Staff Artist

New Drives

Black arrows indicate the three salients driven into the Russian line by the new German offensive.

Three salients opened at three key points as Germans launch big offensive.

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Aug. 5

The long deadlock on the 2,000-mile battle line from Finland to the Black Sea has been broken by a German offensive which, according to communiqués from both sides has effected three considerable salients.

Following a break-through south of Kiev overnight, a 70-mile salient was driven into the heart of the Soviet defense system between Moscow and Leningrad, while a third break-through was reported by Berlin 60 miles southeast of Smolensk.

The Moscow war bulletin declared that heavy fighting was in progress in the vicinity of Kholm, easternmost point of a triangle based on Pskov, 100 miles to the northwest, and Polotsk, 100 miles to the southwest.

Kholm, little town in the marshlands north of White Russia, is 70 miles deeper into Soviet territory than Novorzhev, where fighting in this sector was reported last week.

Surprise Thrust

The German High Command reported a widening "break-through" in the Russian lines in a surprise thrust 60 miles southeast of Smolensk and the repulse and annihilation of encircled Red Army forces grouped in the Ukraine for the defense of Kiev.

Almost complete occupation of the last of the Soviet-occupied Baltic States, Estonia, was indicated by the communiqué, which reported the capture of Tapa, small railroad town 45 miles southeast of Tallinn, the Estonian capital.

Tapa, one of the few definite points mentioned in recent German communiqués, is but 25 miles south of the Gulf of Finland, and about 80 miles west of the Soviet frontier.

Strong Resistance

The Soviet Command's communiqué, indicating preoccupation with the situation in the south, indicated that strong resistance was holding the Nazis in check both in the vicinity of Korosten and Belaya Tserkov.

The first lies 80 miles northwest of Kiev; the latter about 50 miles to the southwest. The picture thus was one of two main roughly parallel and far separated Nazi salients which the invaders appeared to be trying to extend at presumably enormous cost.

The Soviet defenses in the Korosten sector also are taking advantage of positions along another western tributary of the Dnieper, the Uzh River.

Some of the best units of the Red Army are reported concentrated in this sector under Marshal Semeon Budenny.

Vigorous fighting also continued in the Smolensk area, west of Moscow, but today's noon communiqué made no mention of activities of a new Nazi wedge driven to Kholm.

Heavy Fighting

All official information available in Moscow on fighting today indicated that neither German column had made any further progress of consequence in uninterrupted and round-the-clock fighting.

At the center, about Smolensk, the Soviet General Staff reported only that Russian troops still were holding unchanged positions.

The prevailing opinion of military observers in London is that the main German drive may develop in the direction of Odessa.

The difficulties of operations in the Karelian Isthmus, northwest of Leningrad, and against the large Russian garrison around Leningrad do not help the chances of quick success.

The German advance which is seeking to sweep around to the north and south of Kiev is making very limited gains because of the swampy country, informed quarters said.

The German objective, these sources said, appears to be a junction of forces moving through Korosten and Belaya Tserkov beyond Kiev. The united forces would then be expected to move in a southeastern direction on Cherkasi and Dniepropetrovsk.

The latter would be an extremely important objective. It is the site of a great dam built in 1927 by American engineers as well as the site of steel and iron industries employing 80,000 workers and the vast Zaporozhny aluminum works. There are manganese, niter, coal and iron deposits nearby.

Ship Docks in Mexico

MANZANILLO, Mexico, Aug. 5 (AP)—The 7,126-ton Japanese steamer Sakito Maru loaded fuel and water yesterday after docking without advising port officials in advance of her arrival.

The ship entered the harbor Aug. 2.

Downtown Boston a Glutton for Gas

The national gasoline conservation program today drew from Prof. A. J. Bone of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology enough analytical data to prove that downtown Boston's traffic system is one of the greatest gasoline gluttons of modern times.

Despite the intervening years of progress in highway design and control since Dr. Miller McClintock some 14 years ago estimated the downtown Boston automobile pace at 5.2 miles an hour, today's automobiles were estimated by Professor Bone to move at less than five miles an hour. As a result he figured that motorists were using twice the gasoline they should to get through Boston's shopping districts.

Professor Bone did not mention the recent traffic relief program engineered by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, which was turned down by the Legislature because "it was not a defense measure." But it is a defense measure to conserve gasoline. And in this connection, Professor Bone pointed out that on Tremont Street the gasoline mileage rate is 7.2 miles to the gasoline gallon.

Strike While Iron Is Hot

The Professor intimated that perhaps this is the time to refocus public attention upon the needs for traffic relief which in Boston have been demanded for some time without avail. The original $20,000,000 relief program advocated by Mayor Tobin has been slowly whittled into almost complete oblivion by the Legislature.

Professor Bone got his opinions of "horse-and-buggy" speeds in downtown Boston from actual experience. Tests revealed that he stopped four and five times to the half mile. It took seven minutes to drive the half mile and in only three of the seven minutes was the car out of first or second gear.

On busy days when it was necessary to shift gears on Tremont Street in rhythm with windmill gesticulations of traffic officers, the Professor found that automobiles use gas at the rate of 7.2 miles to the gallon. But on Sundays when traffic stays at home and the street is comparatively free, he found that he could maintain a pace of 18 miles an hour.

The Waste Piles Up

The Professor considered traffic facilitation the responsibility of public officials in the interests of gasoline conservation. Whereas the average motorist can do his individual part to save "gas," the removal of a single unnecessary traffic light or the alertness of one traffic officer can, he said, result in the savings of many gallons of "gas" during the course of a day.

Thus, if 15,000 motorists drive over the same mile each day and if each driver gets 6.1 fewer miles per gallon when the street is crowded, and figuring the cost of "gas" at 16 cents a gallon, the estimated cost of traffic congestion to these motorists is $18,000 in higher bills.

Multiply that by the congestion on similar streets through the Atlantic seaboard states and you have a wasted "gas" consumption of . . . but Professor Bone did not attempt to go farther. His slide rule was taxed enough.

First Draft Call Since July 1 Registration to Include 2,851 in New England

Ickes Orders Work Speeded On Oil Pipeline to Montreal

The urgency of getting fuel for the planes of Britain into Canada for transportation across the Atlantic has been placed a priority rating upon the pipeline project between Montreal and Portland, Maine, which means the pipeline will be completed before winter instead of next spring, according to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, today.

The Portland-Mantreal line, Mr. Ickes declared, could be considered an integral part of the aid-to-Britain program, because the oil to be delivered would be used largely by Canadian defense industries in maintaining the flow of munitions.

Other advantages of early completion Mr. Ickes listed as: Reduction by 2,000 miles of the distance now traversed by tankers in delivering oil to Montreal; clearing the way for certain other essential pipeline projects now being planned to maintain the supply of petroleum to the eastern United States.

The American section of the line is being constructed by the Portland Pipe Line Co. and extends across Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont to the international boundary near High Water, Canada. There it connects with a similar conduit being built by the Montreal Pipe Line Co., Ltd.

Daily carrying capacity of this line will vary between 30,000 and 60,000 barrels, depending on the types of crude oils being moved.

Hub C. of C. Leads Fight to Avert 'Gas' Rationing

Calling for members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to take the lead in voluntary curtailment of the use of gasoline, P. A. O'Connell, Vice-President of the Chamber, today notified David H. Howie, Massachusetts gasoline conservation director, of its full support of the curtailment plan, and offered to aid in every possible way to the end that the necessity for compulsory rationing of gasoline be obviated.

Executives and businessmen comprise the membership of several thousand of the Boston Chamber.

A special committee of the Chamber is to be organized at once to assist in the movement to conserve gasoline voluntarily, especially by private cars.

Members were urged to cut down consumption in the operation of their personal automobiles, those used by their families, and also their friends, said Mr. O'Connell.

"Businessmen of Boston will cheerfully co-operate, I know, in helping to avoid forced rationing of gasoline, with the unpredictable and unwanted hardships that are likely to follow such official action," said Mr. O'Connell.

"To do so, it will be necessary to eliminate scores of little conveniences which the use of the automobiles has provided; and it is especially important that this program be adopted by their families and friends as well. I feel sure that they will back up the Chamber in this essential effort which, after all, is a practical and urgent contribution to our defense program."

"It would not be wholly fair, however, if this voluntary sacrifice were not shared by all the people of the community also. Therefore, I hope that all automobile users in Metropolitan Boston will as willingly do their part in reducing automobile mileage and the use of gasoline," said the Chamber official.

'Gas' Higher in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Some gasoline dealers in Brooklyn and Queens today raised prices a half cent a gallon, a possible forerunner, according to large distributors, of a general price increase throughout the 17 eastern seaboard states affected by the recently adopted 7 p. m. curfew.

By a Staff Photographer

Leading Figures in State House Impeachment Trial

As the Massachusetts Senate gathered for its first impeachment trial in 120 years, the central figure, Executive Councilor Daniel H. Coakley (above, left) faced his prosecutor with William H. Lewis (center) his defense counsel. The man with the gavel is Senator Angier Goodwin, President of the Senate, who presided over today's preliminary proceedings.

Coakley Refused Access To Secret Senate Testimony

Continued from Page 1

titions, and from Thomas Costa and Francis Raymond Patriarca; the last three all of Providence.

The Attorney General's request was granted by the Senate which at the same time gave Mr. Goodwin blanket authority for the taking of depositions from others outside the State if the occasion arises.

The Coakley defense marked the first trial skirmish when the Senate denied its motion that Senator Jarvis Hunt, Republican of North Attleboro, Chairman of the Special Commission on Pardons and Paroles "disqualify himself as a member of the high court of impeachment." Mr. Lewis argued that Senator Hunt as a member of the investigating commission had already by voice and in writing expressed an opinion "hostile" to the defendant.

He further argued that Senator Hunt by his service on the Commission "has inside information stored away in his subconscious mind, much of which won't be presented on the witness stand."

Senator Angier L. Goodwin, President of the Senate, and presiding officer at the historic trial said Mr. Lewis had answered the question himself when he pointed out that the Senate sitting as a court cannot disqualify Senator Hunt. Senator Goodwin added that the motion "is directed to one member and therefore it is upon the conscience of that member to do what his own conscience dictates. The motion is denied."

After the session today Senator Hunt declined to indicate whether he would disqualify himself from acting in the Coakley case. While he agreed that a judge with a preconceived opinion or prejudice should step out of the case, the North Attleboro Senator said he believed he stood in a different situation than a judge in court.

"A judge can be replaced and one judge is just as good as another to hear a case," he continued. "But in this case, if I should disqualify myself it would not be a question of one man stepping aside to let another take his place; it would disqualify one section of the Commonwealth. One Senatorial district would be deprived of its share of representation in this case."

No Blanket Plea

Early in today's session Mr. Lewis announced that Counselor Coakley "will plead not guilty to each and every article" of impeachment. He added that the defense would file answers in writing upon such time as determined by the Senate.

The Senate resolved itself into a court of impeachment upon the motion of Senator John D. Mackay (R), of Quincy, Chairman of the Senate Committee which drafted rules and procedure to govern the Coakley trial.

Senator Goodwin was sworn in as presiding officer by Irving N. Hayden, Clerk of the Senate. The presiding officer thereupon administered the oath to all Senate members in unison, the members standing at their Senate seats. They swore to "truly and impartially try and determine the charges in question."

After Clerk Hayden was sworn in by Senator Goodwin, Charles O. Holt, Sergeant-at-Arms, read the proclamation opening the trial.

Colonial Procedure

Harking back to Colonial forms and procedure, Sergeant-at-Arms Holt, armed with his staff topped by a gold State seal, cried,

"Hear ye! hear ye! hear ye! All persons having anything to do before the honorable Senate now sitting in the matter of the trial of the impeachment of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor from the 4th Councilor District, draw near. Give your attendance and you shall be heard. God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!"

As the trial opened, the only Senatorial absentee was Senator Mason Sears (R) of Dedham, who for several months has been on active Naval duty.

Clerk Hayden read the writ of summons to Mr. Coakley after which Mr. Lewis made his motion to have Senator Hunt disqualify himself.

Senate Challenged

In an effort to force the Senate to adopt a two-thirds majority rule for a verdict on any one of the 14 articles of impeachment, Mr. Lewis entered two motions in writing, the argument on which will be postponed until the morning of Aug. 25 when the Coakley trial will resume.

In the first motion, Mr. Lewis, well known Negro attorney, challenged the right of the Senate, prior to its establishment as a court of impeachment, to make rules and procedure for the trial. Sometime ago the Senate, in regular session, voted that a majority of the Senators present and voting shall be sufficient for a verdict.

Mr. Lewis said such action violated both the United States and Massachusetts Constitutions.

The second motion called upon the Senate to establish a two-third majority for a verdict.

Mr. Lewis, as counsel for Mr. Coakley, is occupying the position that Daniel Webster held in the large impeachment trial before the Senate, staged in 1821. At that time Daniel Webster was counsel for Judge James Prescott, who was removed from office. On the other hand, Robert T. Bushnell, acting as prosecutor, is standing in the position occupied by Lemuel Shaw, later Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Judicial Supreme Court, who served as prosecutor in the Prescott trial.

Defense Argument

In the argument advanced to allow the transcript of testimony before the special commission, Mr. Lewis said that such access is "essential to make answer to the articles of impeachment."

"If we don't have access to this testimony," he added, "we can't meet concepts formed in your mind."

He pointed out that the Senators had access to the transcript of evidence and that they can make their decision "partly on what you have read and partly on what you hear. I defy anybody to separate it."

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Bay State Has Had Few Ouster Cases

Only once as a province and three times as a State has Massachusetts had recourse to the impeachment proceedings instituted today against Daniel H. Coakley, veteran Governor's Councillor from Brighton.

Peter Oliver, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Judicature in 1774, was first to feel the displeasure of the Great and General Court. These were days when public sentiment ran high against the King's friends and agents. When Judge Oliver refused to renounce the salary granted by the King, it was too much for the people. The House impeached him.

Gov. Thomas Hutchinson refused to approve the impeachment, but Judge Oliver fled from Boston to Middleborough and then to England.

About 14 years later, the General Court was once more scrutinizing the consciences of public servants. They had just seen one of their members compelled to sit on the gallows for participating in civil disturbances.

From t e is was an easy move to the firs mpeachment trial under the State Constitution. Defendant in these proceedings was William Greenleaf, Sheriff of Worcester County, on charges that he had used public money for his own good. The Senate sat in Faneuil Hall hearing evidence, finding the Sheriff guilty by a vote of 20 to 3, and removing him from office.

Another Judge was subject for censure in 1821. Impeachment proceedings were initiated by the House against Judge James Prescott of Middlesex Probate Court, finally resulting in his removal.

Two of Massachusetts' famed lawyers starred in those proceedings. Daniel Webster defended the Middlesex justice. Lemuel Shaw conducted the proceedings against him. Historians record that the arguments of Mr. Shaw, who later became Chief Justice of the State Supreme Judicial Court, have never lost their force in describing the standards of judicial conduct.

No further use of impeachment methods are noted until recent times. A resolution of impeachment against Arthur K. Reading, Attorney General, was entered in 1928. He was charged with maladministration and misconduct in office.

Mr. Reading resigned almost immediately and no further action was taken.

New Tests Planned On Raid Warnings

New tests to find suitable air-raid warning devices for Boston loomed today when Sergeant Edward J. Siebolt balistics expert of the Police Department announced he was "not satisfied" with trials of the six warning devices yesterday.

Following conferences with representatives of manufacturing companies today, Sergeant Siebolt announced that additional concerns will be asked to participate in the tests. If it proves impossible to find signals loud enough to be heard over the entire city from the 18 police stations, a larger number of smaller sirens may be necessary, it was explained.

Future tests may take place from points other than the roof of Berkeley Street Police headquarters, it was indicated. A number of taller buildings surrounding the headquarters block form a "sound pocket" which interfere with the signals. Sergeant Siebolt erplained.

'Patch' Black-out in Quincy

The City of Quincy will make use of up-to-date plans for patchwork black-outs, making a confusing checkerboard of dark and lighted zones in training air-raid wardens, E. J. MacEwan, Executive Secretary of the Quincy Defense Council, said today. He said that Quincy would be among the first cities to adopt the patchwork lighting plan if current experiments disclose it successful.

Bay State Industry Studies Protection in Air Raids

Taking first steps toward protection of Massachusetts industries from incendiaries and high explosive bombs, 150 men representing 100 manufacturing and service companies went to the State's first industrial Air Raid Precaution School at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today.

With a graphic picture of British air-raid suffering painted by the motion picture "The Warning" still fresh in their minds, the industrialists heard Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety warn them today's bombers "go seven thousand miles without refueling."

The United States is already late, he said, in beginning training and organization for civilian defense "whether we have bombings or whether we don't."

He said Massachusetts should produce 50,000 A. R. P. workers who are trained to get help to bombed areas within "two or three minutes" of the explosion of the bomb.

Selected air raid "wardens" representing industries ranging from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation with its 17,500 workers to the Waltham Screw Company, smallest with 80 employees, attended the first sessions of the three-day course.

The school—believed to be the first of its type in the country—was 100 per cent over applied, it was announced. Tentative plans have been made for a second such session at the Institute Aug. 12 to 14.

A letter sent last month to every Massachusetts industry invited them to "take measures designed to protect plant personnel and property, and likewise to prevent disruption of production schedules." It was signed by Lewis O. Barrows, former Governor of Maine, Director of the School.

"There is nothing which tends toward hysteria, toward fear, toward panic," General Needham said, "more than having something happen that is entirely unexpected; something about which you know nothing.

"You do not know what to do, nor do you know who can do anything, and there rises the terrible feeling of absolute helplessness, of panic.

"We have no one in this country who normally knows what A. R. P. is. We have no one who knows the duties and functions of the Air Raid Wardens. There is nowhere in this country a Control Center that we can go and look at.

"We estimate that we will need 50,000 men and women for the A. R. P. in Massachusetts alone."

He described the work of the A. R. P. as educating civilians on the use of gas masks, on the "tremendously difficult problem" of the blackout, and on the "thousand and one duties" arising out of an air raid.

Army and Navy posts in Newfoundland and Greenland are the "eyes way out front" who will furnish the first warning, he pointed out.

From Maine to Florida, there will be in addition, he said, observation posts known as "O. P."s manned by civilians under army direction.

Warnings from these posts will be sent to Filter Stations, and from there to an Information Center for a large area—one for New England, he explained.

Instructions would then be relayed to fire departments, rescue parties, first aid squadrons, decontamination squads, and auxiliary police. Each would be on the alert for duty upon receipt of reports from individual air raid wardens on the spot of actual damage.

In this fashion, he said, efficiently trained persons can reach the scene of bombing within two or three minutes, not 10 or 15. "If persons are trapped, if it is an incendiary fire, if the water main is broken, minutes may make a great difference."

Presidential Yacht Seat Of Naval Talk

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP) — President Roosevelt and Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander of the Atlantic Fleet, talked over naval matters today as the yacht Potomac moved through North Atlantic waters to an undisclosed destination.

News of their discussion came from the Navy Department in the release of a message from the presidential yacht which Mr. Roosevelt boarded Saturday at New London, Conn., for a vacation cruise.

Strict secrecy has been enjoined for movements of the boat, and only Government dispatches of the first importance are being relayed to it. Presumably Admiral King's flagship met the Potomac at sea and he boarded the yacht for the talk.

The text of the message from the Potomac follows:

After a night of restful sleep President continuing cruise in northern waters to undisclosed destination. Attired in sport shirt and slacks President enjoying sea air from fantail (part of the stern).

In response to questions from members of party as to scope of cruise President announced no definite schedule or localities and that weather and angling prospects would determine each day movements.

President spent some time discussing affairs with Commander in Chief of Atlantic Fleet.

All on board well.

Warmer Weather Due by Week End

The Boston Weather Bureau today made public the following: Extended forecast for the period from 7:30 p. m., Tuesday, Aug. 5 to 7:30 p. m., Saturday, Aug. 9.

For the New England States: The temperature during the next four days will average two to six degrees above normal except in Maine where it will be near normal. Normals for the period are: Boston, 71 degrees; New Haven, 72; Burlington and Nantucket, 69; Concord and Portland, 68; and Eastport, 61 degrees.

Near normal temperatures at the beginning will be followed by slowly rising trends the latter part of the period. The precipitation will total moderate, four tenths to seven tenths of an inch, occurring as showers the latter part of the period.

At Air Raid Precaution School

By a Staff Photographer

Leaders Go to School

Shown at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Air Raid Precaution School for Industry which opened today are, left to right, J. H. Gillis, Assistant Secretary, Protection Division, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; R. F. Williams, Executive Manager, Associated Industries; Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of Protection Division, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; Lewis O. Barrows, Director of the School.

Force at New Air Base At Windsor Locks Doubled

Military and defense news in brief from New England:

New Draft Call—The first draft call to be issued in New England since July 1 when the 21-year-olders registered was issued today by Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commanding General of the First Vorps Area. The new draft call, totaling 2,851, will take effect in September and is expected to include many of the youthful new registrants.

The call by States was: Vermont 110 whites; Rhode Island, 279 whites and five Negroes; New Hampshire, 135 whites; Massachusetts, 1,321 whites, 22 Negroes; Maine, 256 whites; Connecticut 699 whites, 24 Negroes.

Windsor Locks Strengthened—The arrival today of 227 airmen of the 30th Air Base Group, most of them Pennsylvanians, at the Army's new airbase at Windsor Locks, Conn., doubled the personnel stationed at the new 1,800-acre base. The 30th group traveled by truck convoy, troop train, and in private vehicles. Its function at the base will be mainly ground work.

War Hero Drafted—A Massachusetts youth who received citations from the French and Polish Governments for service in the early days of the war, has been inducted as a member of the United States Army. He is Robert Newman of Duxbury who reported at the Boston induction center yesterday.

Mr. Newman was in Southern France when war broke out in September, 1939. He became a member of the French Ambulance Corps and remained in the service three months before transferring to Finland to help that tiny nation in its war against Russia. He returned to France in April, 1940, and served with the Polish Corps until the German occupation.

Three months later he crossed the Spanish border and returned to this country. He has related his war experiences in a recently published book, "Far Away from Home."

Edwards Men Head South—Three officers and 162 men of the 57th Signal Battalion at Camp Edwards will leave for Wadesboro, N. C., Thursday to aid an advance detail in constructing the more than 1,000 miles of pole lines that will form a central communications system for umpires at the First Army maneuvers this fall. The men will make the 933-mile trip in 27 motor vehicles. Details from Fort Bragg, N. C., Fort Dix, N. J., and from Washington, D. C., will join the Massachusetts unit at Wadesboro.

26th Division Maneuver—Second in a series of division problems will be undertaken by the Yankee Division beginning Thursday, it was announced at Division Headquarters. It will be carried out in the vicinity of Middleboro. Last week the 26th was engaged in the "battle" of Blackstone Valley in the southern part of the state. In the meantime, the 52nd Infantry Brigade constituting a combat team of 7,000 officers continued impromptu war games in the Barnstable area.

Devens Motor Experts—The 84th Quartermaster Battalion, whose rallying cry is "keep 'em rolling," boasts it can keep 10,000 Army vehicles of any description in perfect repair under all conditions. To prove it, the battalion, which was organized less than two months ago and includes more than 1,000 selectees, began today a four-day maneuver under its commander Maj. L. E. W. Lepper. The unit is equipped with practically every type of motor repair mechanic's equipment—all mobile.

Motor Transport School—Establishment at Fort Devens of a motor transport school for mechanics with a present capacity of 60 students monthly has been announced by Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commanding General of the First Corps Area. Students will be detailed to the school from all camps and posts within the First Corps Area from both tactical and Corps Area service command troops. Capt. Hugh Macintosh, Quartermasters Corps, will be in immediate charge of the school, assisted by personnel from the Quartermasters Corps and civilian instructors.

Saltonstall Vetoes Measures Shortening Municipal Hours

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today vetoed three bills providing for shorter hours for firemen, policemen, and institutional employees in various cities and towns, insisting that measures establishing shorter working hours should not be adopted at a time when the Federal Government proposes to extend military service for National Guardsmen and selectees.

Previously, the Governor had returned the bills to the Legislature with the recommendation that they be made ineffective during the present national emergency declared by President Roosevelt. However, the Legislature refused to accept the Governor's recommendation and returned the bills to him unchanged.

In his veto message, the Governor said this legislative action left him no alternative but to veto the measure.

"We all want to continue the present trend toward shorter working hours and more leisure for all when conditions are such as to warrant it. This situation, in my humble opinion, does not exist at a time when the President of the United States and Congress are extending the length of active service of the men in the national guard and those subject to the draft. These men are making great sacrifices by leaving their homes and work and are giving all their time and effort to the national crisis."

Legislative action on the vetoes will be delayed until after the Coakley trial.

Dargue to Visit Air Bases in N. E.

MITCHEL FIELD, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Herbert A. Dargue, commanding officer of the First United States Army Air Force, will begin a two-day inspection tomorrow of the Army's New England air bases.

The inspections will prepare First Air Force tactical units for participation in large-scale maneuvers in the Beauregard, La., area next month in which the ground forces of the military establishment, according to War Department orders, will have the greatest air support ever given in peacetime training.

General Dargue and his staff will call at military airports at Windsor Locks, Conn.; Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Manchester, N. H., and Bangor, Maine.

Later, he will inspect First Air Force bases at Langley Field, Va.; Bowman Field, Ky.; Selfridge Field, Mich., and Paul Baer Field, Ind.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Just Another Saturday," a dramatic sketch, will be presented by a cast of amateur actors from Dorchester. Included in the evening program sponsored by the WPA Community Recreation forum will be a discussion regarding pertinent phases of the Selective Service Act by Boston Election Commissioner Frederick E. Dowling. At the Williams Building, West Brookine Street and Shawmut Avenue, 8 p. m.

Band Concert presented by youthful musicians representing 21 Greater Boston junior and senior high schools. The Demonstration band will be conducted by Ralph I. Schoonmaker, Director of Music in the Medford Public Schools and music lecturer at the Boston University.

Free public lecture, "The Far East—Past, Present, and Future," by William M. McGovern, Visiting Lecturer on Government, Harvard, New Lecture Hall, 8 p. m. In the Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 688 Boylston Street, at 8:15 p. m. Open free to the public.

Wednesday

Garden Field Day at the Waltham Field Station. Experimental vegetable and flower gardens will be on view and there will be a conducted tour of the grounds twice during the day. Market gardeners, florists, fruit growers, nurserymen, arborists, amateur gardeners and staff members of horticultural institutions will be present. At 240 Beaver Street, Waltham, from 10 a. m.-4 p. m.

Esplanade Concert sponsored by the American Music Festival for Children. This, the opening concert in a series of four to be presented on successive Wednesday mornings, will have as its treatise, "The Music of the United States" with Dorie Alviani, baritone soloist. At the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Charles River Esplanade, 10:30 a. m.

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts "A Survey of Sculpture" will be the subject of a discussion by Mrs. Tanner. At 11 p. m. Open free to the public.

Concert at the Parkman Bandstand. John Jacobson will conduct the Boston WPA Band. At the Boston Common, 12 noon.

Forum, "Current Canadian-American Relations." Dr. Harold E. Conrad, Visiting Professor, Dean of Men, Professor of History, Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kansas. This Wednesday Forum is a feature of the Boston University Summer Session. Soden Lounge, 84 Exeter Street, 2-3 p. m.

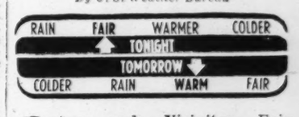
Free public lecture on "Mediaeval Origins of Modern States.—England," by Prof. S. R. Packard, of Smith College. Sponsored by the Mediaeval Academy of America. Emerson Hall, Harvard University, Room D, 4 p. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 16.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair weather with warm days and cool nights tonight, Wednesday and Thursday; gentle to moderate northerly winds; lowest temperature tonight 66 degrees in the city and 58 degrees in the suburbs.

All New England: Fair with warm days and cool nights tonight, Wednesday and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle to moderate north and northwest winds with fair weather and good visibility tonight and Wednesday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate northerly winds, occasional showers over north portion and moderate southwesterly winds with local showers and thunder squalls over south portion tonight; Wednesday moderate northeasterly winds with generally fair weather over north portions and moderate shifting winds becoming northerly with broken clouds and scattered thunder showers over south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	74	85	New Orleans	74	92
Chicago	74	94	New York	76	87
Denver	68	92	Norfolk	74	89
Kansas City	74	97	Philadelphia	74	88
Los Angeles	61	79	St. Louis	76	96
Miami	80	88	San Francisco	54	69
Minneapolis	70	92	Washington	73	..

A—8:30 a. m. D. S. T., Aug. 5.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:40 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Wednesday, 11:16 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:30 p. m.

Colombia Halts Axis' 'Column' in Army

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 5 (AP)—Colombia has joined the growing list of Latin-American countries taking action against anti-democratic activities by announcing that an attempt to indoctrinate the Army with totalitarian propaganda had been curbed.

Detention of an undisclosed number of persons—unofficial estimates ranged from 40 to 200—and seizure of quantities of documents were announced last night by War Minister Castro Martinez in connection with an investigation into alleged subversive activities.

"A number of private individuals have been in contact with a group of Army sub-officials," the Minister of War said, "in an attempt to institute subversive activities within the armed forces.

"The situation has been cleared up and at no time was the national sovereignty threatened."

Señor Castro Martinez added that no active Army men were held.

Bogota radio stations reported Nazis were behind the attempt to undermine the Army. The Governmental check-up was said to have begun six weeks ago.

There were rumors that at least one German was among those detained, but the German Legation denied any German nationals were being held.

Disclosure of the Government investigation followed by two weeks a message to Congress in which President Santos assailed Naziism and said Colombia's position as a neighbor of Panama imposed an obligation to see that the Panama Canal never is menaced from Colombian territory.

Reports on the situation were delivered to the National Senate at a closed session.

An informed source said the German Legation had for several months been printing a special Spanish edition of German Army bulletins for distribution to Colombian armed forces. This source said it was common to see uniformed soldiers and sailors calling at the Legation for bulletins and other Nazi printed matter.

The incident recalled an assertion more than a month ago by Dr. Hugo Fernandez Artucio, philosophy professor at the University of Montevideo, Uruguay, that Nazi influences had penetrated the Colombian Army.

Dr. Artucio testified recently in Washington as a witness against the German news agency, Transocean, which the United States Government charged was a propaganda arm of the Nazi Government.

Only last week the Argentine Government raided headquarters of a German welfare culture movement at Paraná, capital of Entre Rios Province, arrested some of its members and later suppressed the "alliance of national youth" as an organization of military character violating constitutional precepts.

Late in July Bolivia expelled German Minister Ernst Wendler for alleged participation in a purported Nazi conspiracy to overthrow the Government of President Peñaranda.

Earlier in the same month the Paraguay Army Command announced it had quashed a "subversive plot" involving marine officers apparently inspired by totalitarian theories.

Substitutes Sought

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announced that his office was finding substitutes for some 1,000 employees alleged to favor the Nazi-Fascist Axis, being discharged by United States firms in their Latin American offices.

Mr. Jones said the Department regarded it as a duty to assist American businessmen in finding replacements "and is ready to handle on a prompt basis all inquiries that may be received, supplying special reports prepared for that purpose by American Foreign Service officers."

Vargas on Tour

CAMPO GRANDE, Brazil, Aug. 5 (AP)—President Vargas of Brazil arrived here last night by plane en route to Rio De Janeiro from Asuncion, Paraguay, where he made a good-will visit.

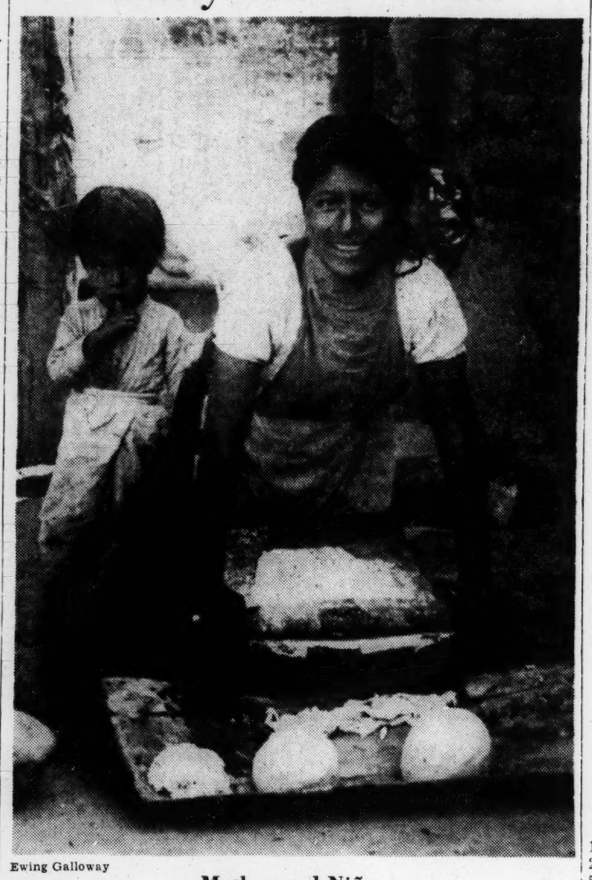
Outbreak in Quito

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 5 (AP)—Mounted police using tear gas broke up a crowd of 200 persons demonstrating against the Government's handling of the border dispute with Peru.

The disturbance occurred last night near the hall where a closed Congress met to discuss the present truce with Peru.

The Government announced that Col. Francisco Urruti, who had been acting commander of Ecuador's armed forces during the recent border hostilities with Peru, had been relieved of that post. No details were given.

Family Life in Mexico



Ewing Galloway

Mother and Niño

Women south of the Rio Grande seldom work alone. Almost always there is a child present, either playing nearby or clinging to its mother. Picture shows Mexican country woman preparing cornmeal dough for tortillas.

Land of Brown-Eyed Niños Rich in Humble Affection

Continued from Page 1

balance, her poise. When the mother runs, she lopes so that baby may swing gently with the easy rhythm. When she does a washing with baby on her back her movements not only serve to scrub the clothes but also to keep the niño rocked to sleep.

Hammock for Niño

Mexican mothers have devised a very gentle way in which to carry their niños. The madre has a long shawl, which she ties as a hammock over her right shoulder and under her left. Baby nestles in the shawl, under mama's arm. At first he is completely concealed and seems nothing but an inanimate bundle. But when he grows up a little, his head emerges very close to that of his mother's, and thus they walk and run, toil and play through the following months.

The niño swings in the madre's hammock; he is snuggled near the mother's heart, his soft little face, on a weak little neck, bobs next to mother's firm brown face, and very often both are over-shadowed by the burdens, carried on mother's head. It is an impressive pair and you meet them at every turn.

In Guatemala the niño is carried on the madre's back, not under her arm. This is a more convenient method, but not so artistic. Mother has both hands free. Baby also is freer, more detached, left more to himself. As he grows up, his head appears, his arms emerge, his feet protrude. He rides "piggy-back" all day long.

Of course, these children are subjected to extremely difficult living conditions, but they are the objects of inexhaustible love. The lands south of the Rio Grande serve as gorgeous backgrounds for hourly scenes of kindness. They are vast, colorful nurseries and every institution in them is a nursery: the markets, gardens, churches, street cars, theaters, shops, parks. Every day brings you instances of tenderness that you long remember.

In the Mexican city of Puebla, a woman sat on a street corner selling fruit. Her little son Enriquito spent the long day with her. When I saw them, the mother had bought her son a penny cup of green sherbet from a passing vendor. The lad sat on the curb and put his sherbet before him on a little toy chair, which they bring from home each morning. He ate from a very small wooden spoon that came with the sherbet. He had turned the whole world into his ice cream parlor.

A boy passed on the other side of the street. Enriquito called out "Juanito." Juanito came over and Enriquito in a clumsy, but gracious manner, put spoonfuls of green sherbet into Johnnie's hand. By the time spoonful No. 5 was delivered, spoonful No. 1 had completely melted, so when Juanito finally dumped the handful of sherbet into his mouth it was little more than green water. It was all very unhygienic. But very generous.

At the beautiful airdrome of San José, which is the Capital of delightful Costa Rica, I saw two very clean little brown-eyed sisters intently watching their papa paint a high wall, as he sat in a swinging chair suspended from a pulley. They wore pink dresses, had white ribbons in their black hair, and held one another's hands. They hardly budged from their places as they gazed up at their father smearing on paint from his perilous perch.

I sat alone one afternoon, in the shade of a very simple ice cream shop in Cuernavaca, Mexico, resting and eating a dish of rather watery vanilla ice cream, which a friendly and very dark young waitress served me. A small boy walked past, with eager eyes.

"I guess he wants some ice cream," the girl said.

"Okay," I answered.

The little boy sat down beside me and ordered pink ice cream. As the señorita delivered it she told the little boy something and he said to me "Gracias" (Thank you). He tried to be very polite and I enjoyed his company. Maybe he was the señorita's little brother: maybe not.

At Tapachula, Mexico, I went to a show given by a traveling troupe. The vestibule of the theater was filled with boys, who threw themselves wildly about me as I entered and shouted something which sounded like "Entrar con usted." I was completely puzzled by this outbreak of boisterous attention given to me by the Tapachula youth, but was relieved to see the attack was not hostile. I immediately saw they wanted something and slowly succeeded in getting it through my head that one ticket cost 1.20 pesos (24 cents), two 1.50. They wanted me to spend 30 extra centavos and buy some boy a ticket. I picked out an urchin and took him in. Since most of the seats were occupied, I had to sit down in the front with the children. On one side of me was lively, black-haired 10-year-old Carmen, on the other, rather solemn, black-eyed 12-year-old Pablo.

Children and Children

In the City of San Salvador, three women and a girl were working in a bare, smoky bakery, patting little balls of corn meal into tortillas and putting them on a griddle to bake. A baby was sleeping in a box, another was lying on a mat on the floor. Just outside, on a doorstep, facing the street, sat the four-year-old daughter of the third woman with a tiny sister on her lap. Both were sound asleep.

In tropical Managua, most of whose houses are wide open most of the time, I looked into the well-furnished parlor of an attractive home. A little girl was lying on a sofa face down, looking at "funnies." Two smaller children were chasing a puppy. A bright-eyed mother suddenly appeared and puppy disappeared. The little girl on the sofa said, "I told you so."

In my travels south of the Rio Grande I never grew tired of watching the children. And that joy didn't end when I came back across the border. In the back seat of the automobile which took me from Laredo to Dallas, Texas, were a mother, her three-year-old Fernando and her five-year-old Isabelita. All three are Texans and were returning eagerly to the father, a gas station operator in Dallas.

Little Isabelita nodded and nodded against me and went to sleep, also. I took the little Mexican niña under my arm, easing her way home to her papa. I hope the world will be kind to her and to all other niños and niñas on both sides of the Rio Grande.

Tentative Tax On Incomes As It Hits Public

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Proposed individual income tax rates contained in the new tax bill, as compared with rates under present law, are shown in the following tables. Net income means income after deductions for interest paid, taxes paid, contributions and business expenses. All income herein is considered to be earned income:

Single Persons

Net income $900	Present law	Proposed bill
900	$0.44	$5.94
1,000	4.40	15.40
1,100	8.36	24.86
1,200	12.32	34.32
1,300	16.28	43.78
1,400	20.24	53.24
1,500	24.20	62.70
1,600	28.16	72.16
1,700	32.12	81.62
1,800	36.08	91.08
1,900	40.04	100.54
2,000	44.00	110.00
2,500	63.80	157.30
3,000	83.60	211.20
4,000	123.20	338.80
5,000	171.60	473.00
6,000	255.20	633.60
7,000	343.20	803.00
8,000	448.80	1,007.60
9,000	558.80	1,221.00
10,000	686.40	1,469.60
20,000	2,666.40	4,826.80
30,000	6,063.20	9,543.60
50,000	14,709.20	20,715.20
100,000	44,268.40	54,168.40
250,000	147,576.40	159,748.00
500,000	330,933.20	347,604.80
1,000,000	718,404.40	737,340.40
2,000,000	1,511,397.20	1,530,333.20
5,000,000	3,917,390.00	3,936,326.00

Married Persons
No Dependents

Net Income	Present Law	Proposed Bill
$1,500	$11.00	$38.50
3,000	30.80	85.80
4,000	70.40	180.40
5,000	110.00	308.00
6,000	149.60	435.60
7,000	233.20	596.20
8,000	316.80	756.80
9,000	422.40	961.40
10,000	528.00	1,166.00
15,000	1,258.40	2,545.40
20,000	2,336.40	4,338.40
25,000	3,843.40	6,505.40
30,000	5,614.40	8,936.40
50,000	14,128.40	20,002.40
60,000	19,320.40	26,206.40
80,000	30,738.40	39,318.40
100,000	43,476.40	53,310.40
250,000	146,863.60	159,013.60
500,000	330,155.60	346,805.60
1,000,000	717,583.60	736,519.60
2,000,000	1,510,565.60	1,529,501.60
5,000,000	3,916,547.60	3,935,483.60

Married Persons
Two Dependents

$3,000	———	$11.00
4,000	$35.20	101.20
5,000	74.80	202.40
6,000	114.40	330.00
7,000	162.80	464.20
8,000	246.40	624.80
9,000	334.40	794.20
10,000	440.00	998.80
15,000	1,117.60	2,290.20
20,000	2,142.80	4,030.40
25,000	3,570.60	6,127.00
30,000	5,315.20	8,531.60
50,000	13,741.20	19,527.20
60,000	18,898.00	25,704.80
80,000	30,263.20	38,781.60
100,000	42,948.40	52,738.40
250,000	146,388.40	158,425.00
500,000	329,637.20	346,272.80
1,000,000	717,036.40	735,972.40
2,000,000	1,510,001.20	1,528,947.20
5,000,000	3,915,986.00	3,934,922.00

Tax Bill Permits Separate Returns

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The new tax bill permits husbands and wives to file separate income tax returns, as in the past. In nine States, which are called "community property States," the law permits a husband and wife to lump their incomes together, divide the total in half, and file separate returns on the halves.

In non-community property States, each spouse must report the income actually received by him or her. The following table compares the tax on hypothetical couples in non-community property States, and community property States.

The first column shows combined net income. The second column shows the total tax paid if the couple lives in a non-community property State, and if the husband receives 75 per cent of the family income. The third column shows tax paid if the income is split 50-50:

$6,000	$386.10	$369.60
10,000	929.50	880.00
25,000	4,673.90	4,180.00
50,000	15,238.40	13,956.80
100,000	43,414.80	41,192.80
500,000	323,679.20	319,251.20
1,000,000	700,775.20	694,943.20
5,000,000	3,869,121.20	3,862,371.20

(Taxes are the same up to and including $5,000).

Indian Test Case On Draft Dropped

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—A scheduled test case of the Government's right to compel an Indian to answer a selective service call was abandoned yesterday after Arnold K. Hewitt, Tuscarora Indian of Sanborn decided he "would not be the guinea pig."

Mr. Hewitt pleaded innocent in Federal Court to a charge of failing to report for induction May 15. Judge John Knight approved Mr. Hewitt's release on his own recognizance after it was recommended by United States Attorney George L. Grobe.

A delegation of Indian chiefs from the Tuscarora reservation heard Mr. Grobe explain to Judge Knight:

"This young man tells me that he was advised by the Council chiefs to wait until a ruling was obtained from the courts. It happened that his case was the first. He was indicted recently by the Federal Grand Jury in Rochester, but he has decided not to be the guinea pig and has agreed to report to his local draft board."

Sideglances in Washington: What Voters Tell Congress

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Timely topics: Here's what members of Congress are getting most letters about these days:

1. Selective service extension.
2. Joint income tax returns.
3. Liquor-selling near Army camps.
4. 49-cent wheat penalty.

Burny, Burny!! A newsman, slipping into his accustomed press conference position beside the President's desk, picked up a gilded match folder, inscribed across the front "Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Nice souvenir, he thought.

The President motioned for him to take it.

He looked more closely.

In small letters at the top, he read: "Stolen from ----".

Forehanded: Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, already has made detailed plans for the transfer and safekeeping of the original copies of the Constitution, Declaration of Independence, Magna Charta, and Gutenberg Bible—should the Nation's capital ever be bombed.

Defense economics: Many members of Congress are awed by the price-control job OPACS Administrator Leon Henderson has cut out for himself.

"Why," said Senator "Cotton Ed" Smith (D) of South Carolina, "he's trying to turn the law of supply and demand into a law of supply and a man."

Why study? With more than passing interest, Mrs. Florence Kerr, Assistant Commissioner of Works Projects Administration, read that Gary Cooper received $482,000 in the calendar year in 1939. She taught him English at Grinnell College, Iowa, in the early '20's.

"Mr. Cooper was a little allergic to the study of English in those days, but he was a delightful youngster," she says.

Tax for Two: Just for fun, members of Congress have been guessing among themselves how much the President and Mrs. Roosevelt escaped in additional income taxes when the House struck out the joint-return requirement in the new tax bill.

Outside of the presidential salary of $75,000, no one knows the exact income of Mr. Roosevelt or his wife, so all congressional figuring was done on a guess basis.

Filing separate returns, the Roosevelts' tax, it is estimated, will still take about half of what they make under the new rates.

The President did not oppose compulsory joint returns, but indorsed Treasury proposals for "substantial relief for earned income of husband and wife."

How New Taxes Work

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Here, in a nutshell, is what the new tax bill, as it passed the House yesterday, would mean to you. Some changes might be made later in the Senate.

Generally speaking, if you filed no income tax return last year, you need pay no tax this year unless you've had a raise or your tax status has otherwise changed. If you pay any income tax at all, a surtax of at least 5 per cent will be imposed on your whole taxable income (without any deduction for earned income). The surtax ranges from 5 per cent up to 75 per cent on incomes over $5,000,000. This is in addition to the regular income tax, which remains 4 per cent, and a "supertax" amounting to 10 per cent of your whole tax bill. Your personal credit and allowance for dependents is unchanged. If your wife has a separate income, she may continue to file a separate return.

If you own an automobile, airplane or yacht you must pay a flat $5 tax on it—slightly more if the yacht is over 28 feet. If you buy a new car, the tax will be 7 per cent—twice what it is now.

Excise taxes also will be increased on many other commodities, such as liquor, and a 10 per cent sales tax will be levied on furs; jewelry and toilet preparations.

If you inherit more than $40,000 (the present exemption being retained) the tax will start at 3 instead of 2 per cent and increase sharply higher up.

If your business is a corporation, a surtax of 5 per cent will be imposed on the first $25,000 of taxable income and 6 per cent on the remainder, on top of the normal tax, which remains 24 per cent. Excess profits taxes will be stiffened by lowering the exemptions and boosting the rates 10 per cent in each bracket. Reversing present procedure, the excess profits must be computed before deducting for normal taxes. The capital stock tax will be boosted from $1.10 to $1.25 per $1,000.

Draft Compromise Defeated

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Senate rejected today a proposal to limit the service period of Army selectees to a maximum of six months beyond the originally set one-year term.

Rejection was on a vote announced as 50 to 27.

The proposal was offered by Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio as a bustitute for pending administration legislation which would permit draftees to be held in service for a maximum of one and a half years after completing the one-year training period.

When they were inducted last year, selectees and national guardsmen were scheduled to serve only one year. The Army High Command recently urged indefinite extension of that period.

Senator Taft's proposal, which gave a clear test of opposition strength for modification of the pending administration plan, would have permitted the Army to retain National Guardsmen and reservists for not more than one extra year. Regularly enlisted men could not have been retained beyond the termination of their enlistments.

Senator Taft's plan also would have authorized a regular standing army of 800,000 men. He said these, plus selectees, National Guardsmen and reservists, would provide for a total force of 2,000,000.

The House agreed, meanwhile, to compromise legislation to defer from military training any selectees who were 28 years or older July 1, or who become 28 years old or older by any subsequent July 1 without having been inducted.

All men now in training who are 28 or older would be released as soon as possible and transferred to a reserve component of the army.

The compromise must yet be approved by the Senate. It contained no reference to labor or industry, though the original Senate proposal provided for seizure of plants where stoppages interrupted defense production.

During the debate yesterday Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, charged that Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the 27th Division in the World War, and recently appointed special assistant to Secretary Stimson, was "a publicly registered agent of Japan."

Senator Clark, reading from what he described as a transcript of a radio debate in 1940, in which General O'Ryan and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana took part, said that General O'Ryan held in the course of that debate that the United States should go to war with Germany but not with Japan. Under questioning from Senator Wheeler, General O'Ryan "admitted" that he was registered at the State Department as an American representative of the Japanese Economic Federation.

The Senator insisted it was important for the Senate and the country to know of General O'Ryan's connections because of the importance of the task to which he had been called by Secretary Stimson.

"We should have in the record here the connections and view of a man who is likely to have great influence on the foreign policy of this country," Senator Clark said.

The State Department revealed today that General O'Ryan's registry as an agent of the Japanese Economic Federation was revoked July 14 as the result of an affidavit filed by him.

Be Own Lawyer—Have 'Fool' for Client

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of The State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading."

"A Stitch in Time"
Second in a series of 30 articles

As was said in our first article, reluctance to consult the experts on business problems is often due to dislike to admit ignorance. It is also attributable in many instances to fear of what it is going to cost. This may be especially so when it comes to going to an attorney for advice, to an income tax specialist, or other professional consultant. One may get advice free from a banker, an investment broker, or a real estate dealer. But he will probably pay a lawyer a few dollars for advice or technical information. Yet he will often pay the lawyer many times that amount for extricating him from difficulties of his own making, if he tries to be his own lawyer.

You know that saying, "The man who tries to be his own lawyer has a fool for a client."

The stitch in time was taken by a young couple who consulted me in connection with their purchase of a home. In checking over the papers, I found that the deed had been inaccurately drawn by a bank clerk. It purported to convey, not the property they thought they were getting, but a house and lot two blocks away. Needless to say, they felt the few dollars I charged them were well spent.

Many Defective

It is generally safe to have legal documents drawn up by lawyers. People have come to me with documents drawn by real estate dealers, notaries public, bankers, and others. Many of them have been defective. Sometimes the papers have not been the right kinds of documents at all.

Few people outside the legal profession have the training or experience to draft legal documents, for that is part of the practice of law. The results may often be similar to those when a skilled carpenter tries to repair a watch. Or when a good watchmaker endeavors to put the plumbing to rights.

In going to an attorney, the item of first importance is, of course, to choose one who is honest, capable, and reasonable in his charges. If you have friends who are experienced in business and frequently require a lawyer's services, you will have no trouble in being introduced to one. But if you are a stranger in the community, ask a prominent and reputable banker or other business man of established reputation.

Doubtless what causes the most suspicion of lawyers by people not accustomed to consulting them is the question of fees. As in other professions, there are lawyers who are out to milk their clients. Yet the vast majority are as conscientious on this subject and as reasonable in their charges as are men in other professions.

Charge More

But charges vary greatly. They depend on many factors. The time consumed is only one. The amount of money or property involved and the consequent degree of responsibility falling upon the lawyer is another. The simplicity or complexity of the matter, the number of details which may be delegated to a clerk or stenographer, the amount of library research, and so forth, all enter into the question of fees.

If you have to ask your attorney to accept your case on a contingency basis—if he must take his chance of compensation on winning or losing your suit—he will necessarily charge much more than if he is assured of his fee, win or lose.

But the first preventive of disappointment is to reach an understanding as to fees before you engage an attorney's services. He will charge you for legal information and advice. That is part of what he has to offer you. It has a definite value. But he will not make a charge for listening to a sufficient statement to enable him to tell you how much he will charge.

He may or may not be able make it a definite amount. Some cases involve so many uncertain factors that no attorney can say how much time or effort will be expended. Then he will either name a maximum sum, or he will charge you so much per day of preparation and so much per day in court, or the like. Matters not involving court action will be determined in a similar manner.

Unless the arrangement is quite simple, it may be advisable to have a brief memorandum, to avoid misunderstanding or a differing recollection of what was verbally agreed.

Having retained your attorney, tell him all the facts. Especially is this advice needed regarding cases which will come to court and which may involve incidents embarassing to you. To avoid the unwelcome and damaging surprise in court, it is vitally necessary that you hold nothing back that can possibly have a bearing on the case. It may be the factor in winning or losing or settling out of court.

To Your Interest

It will be to your interest to leave your case entirely in your attorney's hands. Do not have any negotiations with other parties to the transaction without your attorney's knowledge and consent. You are too likely to jeopardize your own interests. You may properly accept payment on account of a debt your attorney is endeavoring to collect, but do not, in taking it, give the debtor any postponement or compromise. Let him understand that the matter is in your lawyer's hands, not yours.

Do not consult another attorney about your case without having dismissed the one already engaged. If anything has happened to make you believe your attorney is acting negligently or without due regard to your interests, you may consult another attorney on this point alone, but should not seek his services regarding the original matter, until you have terminated your connection with the first attorney. This termination may involve the cancellation of a contract for services, or it may require a court order. Avoid hasty action, without being fully informed of your rights and obligations, or you may feel yourself in a costly and embarrassing situation.

There are many problems requiring court action, but controversies should always be settled out of court if they can be without too great a sacrifice of money, property, or principle. Court costs and attorneys' fees, the law's delays, the amount of time taken from one's occupation, and the possibilities of losing a case all dictate that one should be willing to make a reasonable sacrifice to avoid litigation. Fighting for "the principle of the thing" is often an excuse for venting one's own spite or indulging one's own stubborness. And it is rarely worth a battle, where a moderate compromise can obviate the necessity of court action.

A final warning: if suit is ever brought against you, take instant steps to protect your interests. Otherwise, judgment by default may go to your opponent or your attorney may have too little time to defend you properly.

By a Staff Artist

British Shell Sardinia Ports

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP) — British naval units attacked ports of Sardinia Aug. 1, scoring hits on hangars and buildings, the Admiralty declared today.

The Admiralty said destroyers sprung the attack as part of recent "minor operations" in the Western Mediterranean.

They entered the roadstead of Alghero and the harbor of Porto Conte early in the morning, the Admiralty reported, shelling a seaplane slipway and hangars.

No shipping was found at Alghero but an airdrome was shelled and buildings and hangars set afire, the Admiralty reported.

A large number of Italian fighter planes were destroyed on the ground when the British made a raid on Reggio Calabria in Southern Italy on Aug. 3, the Royal Air Force reported in a Middle East communiqué yesterday.

American-made Maryland bombers, flown by South Africans, also delivered a heavy attack on Axis gun positions about Tobruk, it was said.

Bristol Beaus

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Ministry of Aircraft Production disclosed today that the RAF's Bristol Beau fighter carries the exceptionally powerful armament of four cannon in the fuselage and six machine guns in the wings.

Other details released for the first time:

It is an all-metal mid-wing monoplane with a nominal top speed of more than 330 miles an hour at 14,000 feet, carrying a load of 7,200 pounds, including oil and armament.

It is powered by two Bristol Hercules 14-cylinder 111 engines developing 1,400 horsepower for the takeoff. It has a nominal range of 1,500 miles, carries a crew of two and is "designed and equipped as a formidable long-range day and night fighter."

It has an all-over weight of 21,000 pounds, wing span of 57 feet, 10 inches and length of 41 feet, 4 inches.

One of its features are two hatches in the underside of the fuselage which when released form a dead air region for the crew's emergency parachute exit.

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Saltonstall Looks Ahead to Cushion Labor Slump After Defense Efforts

Redistricting Fight Widens In Bay State

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Massachusetts Democrats may resort to both Congress and the courts to upset the redistricting of Massachusetts by the State Legislature.

In an effort to block redistricting which probably will reduce the number of Democratic House seats by two, Representative Arthur D. Healey (D), Massachusetts, proposed today carrying the case to court on the grounds the Republican-dominated Legislature disregarded the congressional delegation of power to the State for establishing congressional districts.

Mr. Healey also disclosed that Bay Staters were considering offering an amendment to a resolution introduced by Representative Samuel A. Weiss (D), Pennsylvania, which would permit the United States House of Representatives to set up the congressional districts in Massachusetts.

The Somerville, Mass., Congressman, whose new district was assured of being Republican in the opinion of political observers, declared that the State Legislature had violated congressional standards for districting.

Charge of Power Abuse

He contended that a "flagrant abuse of power can be shown in my district where there was an attempt to punish one person and reward another."

With other Democrats Mr. Healey asserted the State Legislature designed a new district for him which would be Republican and was "carved out" for Angier L. Goodwin, Republican President of the State Senate.

Mr. Healey said an interpretation of the Constitution he obtained from the Library of Congress said that the House could determine the manner in which its Representatives were elected and could alter or change this procedure at any time.

"If Congress gives the State Legislatures such power, it can recall this power when it is abused," Mr. Healey said in an interview.

The Representative also said that Democrats of the State might take the case to the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and that such a proposal had been made to the State Democratic Committee.

[William H. Burke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, announced in Boston last week that he would appeal the Republican-sponsored redistricting measure to the Supreme Court.]

Want Healey for Senate

Faced with a strongly Republican district in which to seek re-election, Mr. Healey has been urged by friends to seek the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate in 1942.

Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D), Massachusetts, whose district was eliminated by the Legislature from 15 to 14, also has been considering entering the Senate race to seek the seat now held by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Massachusetts.

Mr. Eliot's associates in Massachusetts also have suggested that he transfer his legal residence from Cambridge, now in Representative Flaherty's (D), Massachusetts, district, to Brookline to run against the veteran Bostonian, Representative George Holden Tinkham (R), Massachusetts, whose new district embraces Newton and Brookline.

Pets Can't Turn On Fan So Here's How to 'Be Kind'

After all, they can't turn on the electric fan and so—

Dr. E. F. Schroeder, Chief Veterinarian of the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital staff, makes other proposals for the comfort of animals in the heat of midsummer. Wearing fur coats the year around, some of them feel the heat just as much as human beings do.

"Horses," he says, "should not be forced to carry too heavy loads, and they should be given generous amounts of cool water and allowed to rest at frequent intervals."

Here is a list of "don'ts" for animal owners to "do" in order to keep Dobbin, and Fido and Fluff happy all summer long.

Don't allow pets to remain in hot sun.

Don't leave pets in stifling hot cars.

Don't overload work-horses.

Don't fail to provide ample cool water.

Don't allow dogs near freshly-sprayed plants.

Don't permit dogs to chase balls on beach.

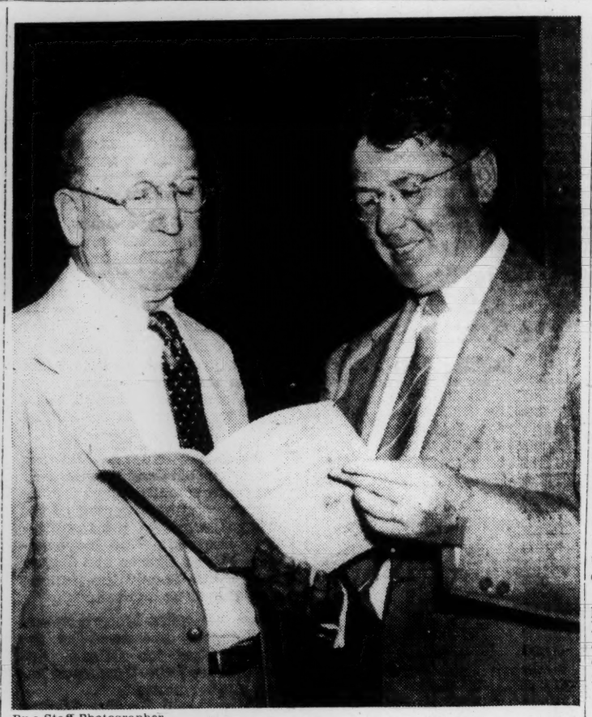
Don't let dogs chase automobiles.

Hospitality Brings Tablet To Laredo From N. H. Men

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 5 (AP)—Officers and men of the old New Hampshire National Guard will present a bronze memorial tablet to Laredo, Texas, on Thursday, Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, Adjutant General, announced today.

The tablet, cast by a New Hampshire foundry, already has been delivered to Mayor Hugh S. Cluck of Laredo, paid by funds raised by the 900 former members of the regiment.

General Bowen said the tablet will give material expression to the hospitality shown by citizens of Laredo to the New Hampshire troops on their tour of duty on the Rio Grande in 1916.



By a Staff Photographer

Attending Sessions at Boston Hotel

James T. Moriarty, (left) Massachusetts State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and Fred J. Graham, Labor Relations Representative of Massachusetts State Division of Unemployment Compensation, looking over annual officers' report at convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. The Federation is now in session at Hotel Bradford.

Even Cabots Carry Own Bags Now Laments Boston Redcap

By the Associated Press

The elite of Back Bay Boston hate to pay 10 cents a parcel to the redcap on the railway, a veteran Negro baggage-toter testified at a hearing in New York.

"Even the Cabots and the Lodges started carrying their own bags" when the dime-a-package plan began in the Nation's larger terminals last year, James O. Canady told Labor Department investigators at yesterday's hearing on redcap wages.

In a dozen years of hefting bags at the Back Bay Station, Mr. Canady said he never met with such strong objections as when the present charge became effective.

Mr. Canady was one of three witnesses as the Senate-ordered hearing moved to New York from Chicago and St. Louis in seeking evidence on conditions at terminals in Boston, Providence, New Haven, Portland, Maine, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Newark and New York.

The Bay Bay porter's testimony agreed with that of Oswald Jordon, Negro redcap at Portland, Maine, who said the 10-cent rule was unpopular with travelers and that the average passenger felt he was being exploited when informed of the fee.

Mr. Jordon, who said he averaged about $17 a week under the plan, reported that there was a "peculiar system" at Portland which permitted charging a double fee if the baggage of a single passenger were handled twice in any period exceeding 10 minutes.

Redcaps, he added, experienced considerable difficulty in collecting the double charge.

George W. Davis, Negro redcap at Boston's South Station, declared, however, that in his opinion the present system was "slightly better" than the tipping practice because of the security of a fixed income.

Boston Bill Bars Vivisection Save to Proper Institutions

Use of any animal for vivisection purposes in Boston, except by duly accredited medical laboratories and schools given specific authorization by the Police Commissioner, would be prohibited under terms of a City Council order which today awaited mayoral action.

Although the Council ratified the proposed order late yesterday, presumably in the belief it would meet with public acclaim, the chances of its becoming law were seen today as doubtful. Persons close to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin predicted a mayoral veto, which the Council has no power to override.

There also is serious question whether a municipality in Massachusetts has power to pass such an ordinance, it was pointed out.

The order was introduced by Councilor William F. Hurley of Roxbury upon request, it was learned, of a Boston newspaper.

Under another order, which also appeared unlikely to become law, the Legion of Decency, a Roman Catholic organization, would be given virtual power to censor all moving pictures shown in Boston.

Under the order, introduced by Councilor James J. Goode of Hyde Park, the Mayor is asked to take action through the Police Commissioner to prevent the showing in Boston of moving pictures condemned by the Legion of Decency.

Informed quarters predicted this measure would be sent by Mayor Tobin to Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty for "study," and added that it appeared unlikely any positive action would result.

After complaints by Councilor Thomas E. Linehan of South Boston that the Old Colony Housing Project, taken over several months ago for housing of defense workers, was less than half filled, federal officials in Boston stated they believed it would be filled by Oct. 1.

More defense workers from Boston are being accepted, they said, although the project was acquired to house workers at the Fore River Shipyards. Families not connected with defense work who are living in substandard dwellings in Boston will also be accepted, it was stated.

New England Bread Up a Cent

Rising prices of ingredients and higher labor costs are held responsible today by New England bakery officials for the extra cent that Mrs. Housewife will have to pay for a loaf of bread at the corner grocery.

The price rise from 10 to 11 cents was announced last night, and is expected to be adhered to by major operators in New England.

Despite the financial loss to bakeries in the Greater Boston district as a result of the recent protracted strike, the price rise could in no way be construed as an attempt to recoup losses, spokesmen for the industry said. It was pointed out that the increase applied to bread baked by companies all over New England, many of whom were unaffected by labor trouble.

"If bakery operators were to attempt to make the public pay for their strike losses they would have to charge 25 cents a loaf," one official said, declaring that many of the bakeries are in difficult straits as a result of the four-week stoppage in production.

Authority for a one-cent increase in the price of bread was established recently by Leon Henderson, chief of the Office of Price Administration.

Although urging bakers to lower operating costs and use less expensive wrappings before raising prices, Mr. Henderson said, however, that in a few localities higher costs could not be absorbed by operating economies and for that reason bakers who found themselves in such a situation would no longer be requested to consult with his office before making changes.

Will Appoint Board to Study Job Sources

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall plans to form a State commission to study means of maintaining employment after the defense emergency is over, he told the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor today.

The Governor took his first step this morning toward keeping jobs going when he signed a bill for inquiry into the rebuilding of deteriorated areas in Boston.

This measure is the first of its kind in the United States, John Carroll, a member of the State Board of Housing, explained to the labor convention in an address just preceding the Governor.

Mr. Carroll, who initiated the bill, described it as designed to meet the "No. 2 emergency" of unemployment, following cessation of the immense defense drive.

Governor Saltonstall made it plain to the trade unionists that he considered the keeping of men at work vital to the continuation of the American system of government.

Asks "Labor" to Help

When he finished speaking, the Governor was urged by Nicholas P. Morrissey, President of the State Federation, to appoint further representatives of labor to State bodies involving labor.

It was then that the Governor made his announcement of a forthcoming State body to plan for keeping men at work. He observed that it would be difficult to do.

No plans for the future would be any good unless the State had the co-operation of organized labor, he declared, and followed this up with the pledge to go to the President of the State Federation of Labor and ask him to give him the best man he could assign to the job.

Governor Draws a Picture

"A serious problem that faces us in the next few years—our problem and your problem, as I see it—is to see when this emergency is over that our people have jobs," the Governor told the delegates earlier.

"The General Electric Company is employing in Massachusetts today over 25,000 workers. Ordinarily this company does not have over 14,000. The Fore River Shipyard, as I understand it, is employing upwards of 18,000. Ordinarily it has between 4,000 and 5,000.

"Our great problem to maintain our system of living is to see that these extra men get jobs—and jobs in private industry—when the emergency is over.

"That is the greatest single post-emergency problem. President Roosevelt has put Vice-President Wallace on this job. It has been much on my thought for the past six months to have a small group of citizens study this problem."

Resents U. S. Meddling

Governor Saltonstall also warned that the accumulated State fund for unemployment insurance, now mounting toward $100,000,000, should be preserved from any hands seeking to turn it from its proper uses, so that the money would be available for the jobless if a depression came.

Governor Saltonstall also protested the repeated efforts of officials at Washington to dictate legislation in Massachusetts. He reported that six times in recent months Federal officials had threatened to withhold Federal funds unless State laws they wanted relating to Federal-State co-operation were passed.

"Nothing gets under my skin more than that," he commented. In some of the instances, he granted, improvement by the State could be made, and would be, but in the others the Federal orders meant backward steps. He called for the safeguarding of local government.

Maine Labor Called 'Choosy'

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 5 (AP)—An employment boom in Greater Portland occasioned by the national defense program has made labor "defense - employment conscious," with the result that workers are snubbing private employment, Fred A. Herron, Manager of the Maine State Employment Service, asserted yesterday.

"A choosy public is turning down job after job awaiting an opportunity to gain employment on some defense project," Mr. Herron said. "Everyone wants to work in the shipyards."

(Two shipyards in South Portland currently are completing facilities to build cargo vessels for Great Britain and the United States Maritime Commission.)

Maine Production Of Wiggin Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUXTON LOWER CORNER, Maine—The sexton's ringing of the old meeting house bell in the old English manner opens the twenty-fifth annual presentation of "The Old Peabody Pew," in the South Congregational Church on Tory Hill here Aug. 8-9. The homely drama depicts the imaginary love of Justin Peabody for Nancy Wentworth.

The author, Kate Douglas Wiggin, whose one-time neighbors and their children have always acted the play, also wrote "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." Miss Wiggin appeared in annual performances seven years before she passed on in 1923.

County Sheriff Raps 'First Drink'

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 5 (AP)—High Sheriff J. Edward Slavin of New Haven County said here that if "we are to halt intemperance we must first educate the younger generation into staying away from the first drink which usually leads into all sorts of trouble."

The founder of the First Offenders Association told the opening session last night of the 70th annual convention of the (Roman) Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America that "of the 312 men lodged in the New Haven County Jail today, 212 are charged with drunkenness and 90 per cent of those claim to be wine drinkers—who just took a glass of wine occasionally."

Preview Is Given of Three New Models

Spotlighted in the new Hudsons is a wholly new development in driving ease. Featured are mechanical refinements in operating economy and long life: longer, lower, more flowing body lines: new front-end and fender styling: improved riding comfort; new upholstery fabrics of greater beauty and durability and numerous other betterments.

First Showing of 1942 Cars Stresses Trend to Endurance

Cars engineered to meet today's requirements, built to last longer and give more miles to the gasoline gallon was the answer given by the Hudson Motor Car Company today to the 1942 challenge of a national emergency.

Announcement of Hudson's 1942 models were the first to be made in the automotive industry this year and previewers of the new cars shown privately in Boston, Springfield, Providence and Montpelier today were unanimous in the opinion that the usual improvements and refinements had not been interrupted by a wartime economy.

Attending the formal preview at the Henley-Kimball Company showrooms on Boylston Street, Boston, were N. K. VanderZee, Eastern Sales Manager of the company and L. C. LaFrance, special representative of the Eastern Sales Division. Mr. VanderZee pointed out that while defense had been given first consideration in the production of motorcars, Hudson cars this year strictly maintain the high standards traditional to this firm.

Hudson is introducing three new lines for 1942. Spotlighted this year is a wholly new development in driving ease, mechanical refinements to produce greater durability and economy in operation, longer, lower and more flowing body lines, a new front-end fender styling, improved riding comfort, new upholstery fabrics and numerous other advances.

"All this has been done," according to the eastern sales representatives," along with the performance of a national service involving $70,000,000 worth of defense work." As to what is to come, Mr. VanderZee stated:

"We are entering a period when increased customer service facilities are doubly necessary. Restricted production of the 1942 models means that cars will have to be run longer and will require more attention. Production limitations will also focus greater importance upon used car markets."

Knudsen to Inspect New England Plants

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP) — Defense officials announced today that William S. Knudsen, Director of Production Management, Rear Admiral John H. Towers, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, and James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, would inspect aircraft factories along the East Coast this week.

Their schedule includes:

Thursday: Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Division of the United Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, Conn.: Hamilton Standard Propellors, East Hartford; and Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft, Hartford.

License Limit At 14 Years In ChildBoarding

Homes boarding children up to the age of 14 years must now be licensed by the State.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall last night signed the bill requiring such licensing. It was sponsored by the Massachusetts Civic League. The purpose of the legislation is to protect such children from exploitation. Previously, the licensing had been restricted to homes boarding children up to two years.

Nurses: Governor Saltonstall signed a bill to reorganize the State Board of Registration in Nursing. It also sets up an approving authority for schools of nursing and attendants in Massachusetts.

Public Works: Civil Service protection was extended to approximately 1,500 maintenance workers in the State Department of Public Works under another bill signed by the Governor.

Danish Tanker Quits Boston For Oil Cargo

Reinforcements to the fleet of oil tankers—the shortage of which has brought about the serious gasoline supply situation that threatens to result in rationing—were recorded today.

The former Danish tanker Emma Maersk, idle at Boston for more than a year because of the capitulation of Denmark to Germany, is today back in active service, steaming en route from Boston to a port reported to be San Nicholas, Aruba, an island off Venezuela. The tanker sailed from Boston late yesterday.

Like freighters of the Danish merchant marine the Emma Maersk—a tanker of about 5,000,000 gallons capacity—was taken over by the Maritime Commission under the Ship Requisition Act, and the registry changed from Danish to Panamanian. The Emma Maersk is the last of the Danish vessels that were war-stranded in Boston, to return to service.

It is rumored that the tanker will load a cargo of oil for a North Atlantic port, although a shroud of secrecy has been thrown around the movement of all the ships seized by the United States, other than the announcement that they are to be used for national defense.

Stocking 'Run' Lets Up Some

Women of Boston are still making a run on stocking stocks of local stores in order to stock up on stockings at home, it was reported today. Although the "panic" of yesterday subsided somewhat, there is still an obvious determination to have both feet on the ground floor, properly clad in silk or Nylon, before the hosiery supply is exhausted.

"No telephone orders are being taken," a courteous but firm voice replies if a customer ventures to request connection with the hosiery department of a Boston department store. The answer comes promptly and in a tone that indicates it has been given over and over again in the past two days.

Most of the stores are limiting their sales to three pairs to a customer, although one reported it was still selling half a dozen pairs.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, August 6

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73mc. Monday through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London — 8:00 p. m. — News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Hungarian Classical Music; Introducing the Reporters of the Hungarian Radio; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo — 9:05 p. m. — News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—9:45 p. m.—North American Songs and Ballads. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—At Your Request. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rome — 11:00 p. m. — News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Vernon Bartlett, M.P. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin — 11:30 p. m. — News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

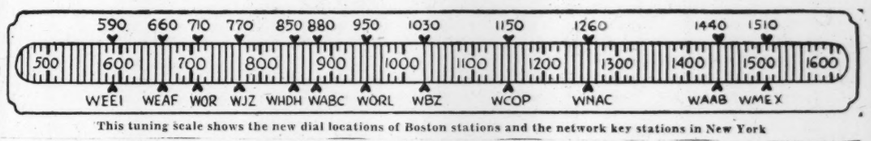
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:45 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code (for Advanced Students and Beginners).
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American listeners; News; Special Features and Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods, Rhythmic Melodies; Viennese Ensemble.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero's orchestra; Vincent Lopez's orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Gordon Jenkins' Orch.; Ray Heatherton's Orch.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; José Bethencourt's Rhumba Band; U. S. Army Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; Viennese Ensemble; Rhythmic Melodies.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Two Men and a Girl; Boyd Raeburn's Orch.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Swing Serenade	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Sports and music
3:15	Frank Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	delphia Athletics, base-	Sports and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	ball game	Sports and music
3:45	"In Transition"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	delphia Athletics, base-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Dean W. F. Russell	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	ball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Music in the Air	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox-Athletics	Consolairs
4:45	Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Red Sox-Athletics	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Children's story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"Drama Behind News"	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	"Sifting the News"	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Melodic Caravan	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Music; NYA speaker
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Frank Blair, news	McLeod's Troubadors
7:15	Fredda Gibson, news	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in	Jimmy Lytell's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	"Second Husband"	"This Man's Army"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Inside Sports"	Hillbilly Music
8:00	"Court of Missing	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Short:
8:15	Heirs"; drama	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	vocalists; chorus	J. Parrette's Orch.	"Essays in Drama"
8:30	"First Nighter";	"For America We Sing"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Civilian Defense Prgrm.
8:45	sketch: E. Davis	"For America We Sing"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	CCC Program
9:00	"We, the People";	"Bringing Up Father"	Frank Crumit and Julia	Webb Tilton, Songs, org.	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	"Bringing Up Father"	Sanderson's Quiz	Jack Starr Hunt	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Na-	"News Here and Abroad"	Hap Hazard Show"	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45	tion	Ted Steel's Orchestra	"Hap Hazard Show"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	Network sports	"A Date With Judy,"	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	Network sports	starring Ann Gillis	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Juan Arvizu	Network sports	"College Humor"; variety;	"Mystery Hall"; drama	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Story Drama, by Olmstead	soloists; orchestra	"Mystery Hall"; drama	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music; Michael Lor-	Want"; recordings	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45	ing's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	George Townes, Orch.	"Day's End" News

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	Good Morning	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**The World Today**	Chet Gaylord	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch	Post Exchange
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Bill Elliott, songs	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Joan Adams	"Julia Blake"; drama	"RFD" Melodies	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Joan Adams	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Choir Loft; organ	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45	Hymn Recital	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	Concert Internationale	Up"; orchestra
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"Bess Johnson"		Fashion talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	"Tax Saving Plan"	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Prescott Presents"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You"
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	B. S. Bercovici, news	Beauty Hints
11:15	"Man I Married"	"Church in the Wildwd"	Pepper Young's Family	"Don Artiste"	Letter Quest
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	Two Men and a Girl	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	The Madison Singers
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	Gene and Glenn	John B. Hughes, News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Gwen Williams, songs	Musical Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Dept. of Agriculture	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; talks;	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	music	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox, with
1:15	"Woman in White"	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	U. S. Navy Band	"Light of the World"	First baseball game: Bos-	Ann Demiritian, songs
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	U. S. Navy Band	"The Mystery Man"	ton Red Sox-New York	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros"; sketch	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Yankees	David Williams, songs
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	First baseball game: Bos-	News Service
3:00	News for Women	Orphans of Divorce"; sk.	"Against the Storm"	ton Red Sox-New York	Sports and music
3:15	Frank Parker, tenor	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Yankees	Sports and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	John's Other Wife; sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Baseball Interviews	Sports and music
3:45	Children Are People	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Second baseball game	Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-New	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Accent on Music	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	York Yankees	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Labor Salutes"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Second baseball game:	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Edna Smith	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boston Red Sox-New	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	York Yankees	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News Review	Sports Digest	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, News	"About Today"; drama
7:15	Fredda Gibson, news	Mr. Keen; sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek";	Midweek Function	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	comedy drama	Midweek Function	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Waltz Time
8:00	Grand Central Sta-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	tion	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Sports Interviews	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	Opening first U. S. O.	Defense Program
8:45	drama; Elm. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Recreation Center	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00	"Treasury Hour"	Frontline Headlines	"Quizzer Baseball," Budd	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Millons for De-	"Meet the Band"	Hulick, m. c.	News Service	Album
9:30	fense; speakers;	News Here and Abroad;	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Defense in Action"	Pages From the Classical
9:45	orchestra	Ted Steel's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	series	Album
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	"Danger Is My Business"	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody";	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	orchestra and soloist	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local News; Weather	Network program	Dance Digest
11:30	Music"; Russ Mor-	Want"; recordings	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45	gan's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Women's City Club Serves Members in Many Fields

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The name, Women's City Club of Boston, signifies to the average Bostonian the handsome twin clubhouses at 40 Beacon Street. To club members, it means an organization where they find unfailing friendliness and appreciation for every task they perform in connection with club activities, no matter how small.

Society women, whose time is their own, business women obliged to find time outside of office hours for club work and women whose home responsibilities keep them similarly occupied, comprise the 2,200 members. All make their contribution and are indespensable to the club.

Although it is the policy of the organization to take no stand on community problems, its programs are designed to keep the membership alert and thoroughly informed on both sides of all public questions.

Talks on Public Events

Under Mrs. F. Winchester Denio, Chairman of Public Affairs last season, such subjects as Youth in the Defense Program, the Citizen's Place in the Defense Program, the Licensing of Infant Boarding Homes, and tax and traffic bills, were discussed by qualified authorities. The Chairman of this Committee has not been appointed for the coming season but similar informative meetings will be arranged as in former years.

Mrs. Alexander Steinert of Boston and Beverly heads the Club this year for the third season, and is also Chairman of the Flower and Garden Committee.

Day and evening programs, dinners and entertainments this year will be under Mrs. Oliver Andrews of Boston, Chairman of the Activities Committee for this season.

The annual Harvest Festival and Spring Flower Show arranged at the clubhouse are the responsibility of the Flower and Garden Committee under Mrs. Steinert. The House Committee is headed this season by Mrs. David F. Edwards of Cambridge, who has been Chairman several years. There is also a Hospitality Committee under the chairmanship of Miss Emily MacFarlane of Cambridge, which welcomes visitors. A Reciprocal Relations Committee, under Miss Frances G. Curtis of Boston, handles details of reciprocal relations which the Women's City Club maintains with 76 affiliated clubs in cities throughout the country, enabling their members to avail themselves of the facilities of each other's clubhouses when they are away from home. Mrs. George Tobey is Chairman of Membership and Mrs. Ralph Dunbar of House Decorations.

But all of these services and activities benefit only the Club members and their friends. There is another committee in the Club whose work has reached far beyond and is a recognized service to New England and visitors from all sections who come here. It is the Guide Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Ernest P. Railsback of Newtonville, which issues, annually, the Women's City Club Guide, entitled, "Where To Shop—Where To Stop." This year 16,000, the number formerly published, was increased to 20,000 when an urgent request for the guides came from the N. E. A. for distribution at its convention.

Started 19 Years Ago

The Guide was started 19 years ago as a service to Club members, and was called "Guide To Shops and Services." Only places known to members and their friends and recommended by them were included. This policy has been followed consistently since. Although the Guide is financed by advertising it includes, it differs from a commercial booklet in that no advertisers are accepted without the recommendation of club members and their friends and the "O. K." of the Approval Committee. If there are complaints regarding the standard of service or goods, these are carefully checked by the Committee and the advertiser dropped the following year if the criticisms are found to be justified.

The first Guide dealt only with where to shop in Boston. Then another was issued also, entitled "Where To Stop Along New England Motor Trails." In 1929 the two were combined under the present title.

Five years ago, Mrs. Railsback became Chairman of the Guide Committee succeeding the former Letitia Bolton, now Mrs. Harlan Manchester of New York, who had been in charge for four years. In 1937, 12,000 copies were printed and all of them distributed among club members and their friends without charge.

Publication Increases

Two years ago the issue was increased to 16,000 copies and a charge of 25 cents made to others than Club members and the friends whom they had requested be included in the original distribution. There are from 1,500 to 2,000 requests for the Guide annually from all sections of the country and it has received wide mention in magazines and library lists.

The original "Where To Shop—Where To Stop" merely listed tea rooms and inns, shops and services. Now it includes pictures and descriptions of historic places and other points of interest in all of the New England States.

Another Committee within the Club whose service reaches far beyond the membership is the Emergency Relief Committee of which Mrs. E. K. Rand of Cambridge is the head. A suite of rooms in the clubhouse is reserved for its use and it is continuing its work all summer. Members may work there at any time and the rooms are open on certain days for distribution of materials and the receiving of finished garments.

Although the active Club season will not start until Oct. 1, the clubhouse is open throughout the summer.

By a Staff Photographer; © Bachrach

Chairman, Notables

Upper—Mrs. Ernest P. Railsback, Chairman of the Guide Committee of the Women's City Club in Boston is shown pointing on the map to places covered by the guide, "Where to Shop—Where to Stop." Beside her are two committee members, Miss Elise Lilley (left) and Miss Marion Scott. A third, Miss Jean Morrison, is seated at the table in the clubhouse where the guides are sold.

Below—Mrs. Alexander Steinert, President of the Club.

Garden Club Flower Show To Aid Relief

The Garden Club of Manchester, Vt., has announced that the proceeds of its 19th annual flower show, to be held Thursday, will go to the American Red Cross and Bundles for Britain. The exhibition will be held in Burr and Burton Gymnasium and while no admission charge is made the proceeds from the sale of flowers will be devoted to the two war relief agencies, according to Mrs. Stanley B. Ineson, President of the club.

The flower show of the Manchester club annually attracts thousands of visitors from New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

There will be specimen, arrangement and children's classes, and competition is open to amateurs only. Three handsome prizes will be presented—the Sweepstakes Silver Trophy, for large gardens, by Mrs. Bartlett Arkell, of New York and Manchester; the Sweepstakes Silver Trophy, for small gardens, by Mrs. Alarik Myrin, and the Manchester Silver Trophy, competition of flower arrangements for club members only, by Mrs. Ineson.

Barrington, R. I., To Its Namesake

Barrington, R. I., will extend a helping hand to Barrington, England, Wednesday, Aug. 13, when the Barrington (R. I.) Garden Club sponsors a garden party for the benefit of the Barrington (Eng.) Canteen Fund. It will be held at the estate of Mrs. William H. Hoffman, Rumstick Point, at 2 o'clock.

The afternoon program will include a flower show based on the Bible, an exhibit of hooked rugs, a shepherd's market and music in the garden.

The committee includes Mrs. J. William Sutcliffe, President of the Club, Mrs. John English, Molly Nye Tobey, and Mrs. William T. Lees, Treasurer, 3 Glen Road, West Barrington, R. I., to whom checks or contributions to the fund should be made.

Mrs. Adele Penardi Has Star 4-H Unit

Mrs. Adele Penardi of the Stoughton Woman's Club not only is active in its program and in the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, but is leader of a banner unit among the 19 4-H club units in Stoughton.

She has five girls in her group, all of whom are devoting themselves to knitting and have made themselves both sweaters and dresses, receiving first prize for having completed every project they had undertaken.

Group of Women in North End Busy With Playground Project

Neighbors of the North End are getting to know each other better than they ever have before, and it is all because of the Outdoor Clean-Up Association's playground project on Cleveland Place.

The problem of cleaning up a neighborhood is not so great as that of having it stay clean, according to Miss Dorothy Critchfield, Secretary of the Association, so the mothers of the locality were enlisted to help with the neighborhood housekeeping. A group of those interested in the playground project was invited to attend a meeting of the Association to discunss measures helpful in maintaining a clean neighborhood. The point was brought out that it was not only the responsibility of the city but of everybody in the North End to make it a clean section of Boston.

Later, Mrs. Samuel Morrison of Brimmer Street visited some of the homes in the locality and explained to the women how they could take the lead in the clean-up campaign. Then the women held a meeting of their own under the Association's sponsorship and discussed such matters as better ways to package garbage, co-operation with playground directors in cleaning up the North End, the need of additional garbage containers, which the city is ready to supply, and so forth. The meetings are held at the North Bennett Street Industrial School.

Plans for Boys

Plans for organizing the boys in support of the plan were temporarily interfered with by vacations with Scouts, caddies, and others going off to camp.

The women, with Mrs. Mary Sirignano, of Cleveland Place, as the moving spirit in the effort, raised more than $15 for the playground project there. At a meeting held recently at which Mrs. Henry B. Bigelow of Concord, presided, a report was given by Mrs. Sirignano of the amount in the fund.

The Association made its report on its progress in converting into a playground the vacant lot on Cleveland Place which until now has been a trash heap. The volunteers who worked at digging it out two weeks ago, did not quite complete the job as they ran into large pieces of granite which had been dumped there in years past to help fill it in. Although this will require extra digging, there was no discouragement among those in charge—the granite will provide the benches which would otherwise have had to be bought, it was reported.

Bounded by Fence

The lot is bounded by a fence on one side, which will be painted and decorated with boxes of flowers, and on the other by a building, the old wall of which has just been condemned by the building inspector.

As the wall must be repaired before further work will be permitted by the city on the playground project, activities at the lot are suspended for the present, according to Miss Critchfield. Work will be resumed as soon as the repairs make it safe to proceed.

The Cleveland Park Neighborhood Association was formed by the women at their recent meeting but it is not exclusively for them—their husbands may also join, it was pointed out. The purpose is to work together to make a cleaner, pleasanter, neighborhood for everybody who lives there—a task that needs everybody's help.

What Cleveland Place does, it is hoped by the Outdoor Clean-Up Association, will be an inspiration for other similar projects in the North End. The women's organization is expected to do much in promoting not only cleanliness but more neighborliness in that area.

Hemisphere's Girl Scouts To Encamp Soon

Girl Scouts of Greater Boston will be well represented at the Girl Scout Western Hemisphere Encampment, opening Aug. 11 at Camp Bonnie Brae, near Springfield, Mass., the second of its kind to be held in this country. They will be among 160 Girl Scouts from all parts of the United States and Girl Guides from 14 Western Hemisphere countries who will be in camp together for two weeks.

The girls from this area will include Jeanne Delano of Wellesley; Agnes Doyle, South Boston; Sylvia Finn, Roxbury; Mildred Finney, Allston; Helen Foster, Framingham; Dorothy Gilleran, Natick; Mary Groom, Swampscott; Charline Christiansen, Malden; Barbara Kingston, Melrose; Gladys Oelschlagel, Norwood; Ruth. Small, Framingham, and Elizabeth Widger, Lynn.

The foreign Girl Guides, who have come to this country as the guests of the Girl Scouts of the United States, are official delegates from the following countries: Argentina, Barbados, Bermuda, Brazil, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Cuba, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Newfoundland, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, and the Virgin Islands. Their expenses are paid, in part, by the Juliette Memorial Fund to which Girl Scouts throughout the United States have contributed pennies to be spent in promoting international friendship and good will.

High spot of the encampment will be a visit from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Honorary President of the Girl Scouts, on Aug. 18.

Other events scheduled for the encampment period include attendance at the concerts given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, at nearby Tanglewood; a supper party at which the entire group will be the guests of the Lenox, Mass., Girl Scouts on Aug. 17; "Springfield Day," Aug. 21, when Girl Scouts, leaders and council members from Springfield, Mass., will be guests at the camp, and Juliette Low night, Aug. 19.

Kappa Kappa Gamma Reports $3,000 Put Into British Relief

Members of Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity in Boston are gratified by the fact that the national organization has contributed more than $3,000 to British war relief work.

A year ago, at the time of the biennial Kappa Kappa Gamma convention, the fraternity had planned to bring Nora Waln, the author, who is a Kappa, from England to address the conclave as keynote speaker. She was unable to come because of the war, and it was voted to use the amount that would have been spent to cover her expenses as the nucleus of a fund for war relief to be administered by Miss Waln in England. This has grown to $3,000 at the time of the council meeting in Pokagon State Park, Angola, Ind., last month and contributions will continue "for the duration."

The Boston Kappas were represented at the recent council session by Mrs. E. Granville Crabtree, chairman of membership and of Panhellenic, and Mrs. Ernest P. Railsback, national chairman and treasurer of the Hearthstone Fund, both members of the council.

The Hearthstone Fund is an alumnae project to build homes for alumnae members in various sections of the country. The first built was the Louise Bennett Boyd Hearthstone in Winter Park, Fla., on Lake Oseola, opened in the fall of 1939.

The fraternity is known for the fine chapter houses it has provided for its active members on most of the college campuses where it is represented. "We are 'actives' only four years and alumnae all the rest of our lives," Mrs. Railsback pointed out, remarking on the enthusiasm with which the contributions have been made to the Hearthstone Fund by alumnae members. The homes are designed to provide attractive and pleasant surroundings for members who are alone.

There is a Boston University Alumnae group here and also a Boston Intercollegiate Association of Kappa Kappa Gamma with 65 members who have come from universities and colleges in all parts of the country and would not otherwise have known each other.

Arlington War Aid Group Busy

If you were to go to St. John's Episcopal Parish Hall in Arlington on any Monday from 10 to 4—and you may be sure you would be welcome—you would find at work one of the busiest war relief committees in Greater Boston. It is the Arlington Committee of the British War Relief Society, formed just a year ago with Mrs. Malcolm H. Oak as chairman and Mrs. James Kernan and Mrs. Russell Cone as Vice Chairmen.

Since then, it has sent to England more than 5,000 pounds of used clothing. This department of the work is under Mrs. Harry Revells and Mrs. Robert Maine. Under the direction of Miss Lucinda Higgins, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; Mrs. John Wheatley, and Mrs. George C. Rugg $5,000 has been raised and with part of this amount about 30 beds for British hospitals have been provided.

In September a rally will be held at the Parish House, says Mrs. Oak, at which the public, including contributors to the work, will be given opportunity to hear about it.

On a recent Monday evening, the committee entertained about 60 British sailors who are now in port at Boston. Clergymen of Arlington churches and the selectmen of the town were there to welcome them.

The Watertown Unit of the British Relief Society has recently become affiliated with the Arlington Committee and is meeting on Tuesdays. Mrs. Fred Davis is chairman, Mrs. Raymond Ellis Secretary and Mrs. Margaret McInnes, Treasurer.

There are between 600 and 700 knitters at work for the Arlington committee and 100 articles a week are finished, inspected and ready for shipment. The chairman of the knitting division is Mrs. Peter Reid.

More than $1,000 has been spent for flannelette used for making night clothing, and more than 500 all wool dresses for children have been made by a group in charge of Mrs. Kernan.

Mrs. Clarence E. Hunter and Mrs. Gordon Northrup are Treasurers of the Arlington committee; Mrs Charles Fitch and Miss Ann Hunter, Secretaries; Mrs. Maude Charlton is in charge of the food sale held weekly in connection with the meetings; Mrs. Harry Coaley and Mrs. Minnie Stevens are chairmen of the sewing department; Mrs. Warren A. Seavey, Mrs. E. Beckett and Mrs. Frank Justice of the shipping; Mrs. Fitch is in charge of the luncheon served to the workers; Mrs. John Campbell is store chairman and Mrs. William McLean, chairman of the emblem sales.

Y. W. C. A. Counselor Praises Greenland's Warm Colors

A traveler who found warmth on "Greenland's icy mountains" is Bodil Jorgensen, young Danish counselor of folk dancing at Camp Winnecunnet of the Y. W. C. A. at Vineyard Haven. It is the friendliness of the people, she says.

A smile is the universal language of the Eskimos and was their only form of greeting until the Danes taught them to say "How-do-you-do" in Danish, Miss Jorgensen discovered.

She came to the United States last November after having spent 15 months in Greenland. It may have seemed an unusual choice—a position as governess there at the completion of her course in Natalie Zahles Teachers College in Copenhagen. Probably few of her classmates and fewer American girls would have made it, but a brief conversation with Miss Jorgensen discloses her as an unusual person. Not the rigors of life above the Polar Circle, but the dazzling blue, the pale green and purple of the shadows streaking across the majestic icebergs remain vividly before her. Not the long, lonely arctic nights but the glorious golden path of the low polar sun on the clear water and the charm of the native cottages, like children's bright blocks thrown up against the barren rocks, dominate her description of Greenland.

Learning by Travel

"One learns by travel," she said, explaining her desire to go there, "and I wanted to know more of our colony."

Greenland, the largest island in the world, is as long as the United States, she recalled, and nine tenths of its 839,800 square miles in covered with ice the year around. It is divided into two sections, under two governors, that portion north of the Polar Circle forming one half and that section south, the other.

She went first to Ritenbenk, north of the Circle where she was one of eight Danes, five adults and three children—the other inhabitants all being natives. In winter, the sun disappears Nov. 27 and does not "come back" until Jan. 16—actually Jan. 29 in Ritenbenk because a mountain obscures it for some days after it "returns," she said.

There are no streets, no motor cars, and a boat that comes annually in August is the only touch with the outside world except that maintained through the radio. A windmill provides power for electricity for either lights or the radio—not enough for both—and it is understandable that the cottages are lighted with kerosene lamps.

On April 9, 1940, the little handful of Danes in Greenland heard over their radios the news of their homeland's invasion by the Nazis. "You can think what that news meant to us who were so far away," said Miss Jorgensen.

To her it meant coming to the United States instead of returning to Denmark to teach this year as she had expected to do—a welcome visit here but under unhappy circumstances for the land she loves.

There are only 400 Danes in Greenland, she said, 200 of them working in connection with the cryolite mines which produce material used in the making of aluminum. There are several settlements along the west coast, but only two on the east coast. The Danish Government has been strict in keeping away from the island any who would exploit its native population and has endeavored to educate the Eskimos and encourage them in self-government, said Miss Jorgensen. Permission to go to Greenland was granted only to persons bent on scientific research, occasionally to a writer, and to teachers, ministers, physicians and employees in the cryolite mines.

As a result of kind and intelligent treatment by the Danes, the natives have retained their childlike simplicity, friendliness with each other and with the white men, and have continued their hunting, fishing and trading, living happily and gradually adopting some of the more wholesome of the white man's ways and accepting education.

A Friendly People

The seal is important to the natives for food, clothing, and the making of their sleds and kayaks, said Miss Jorgensen. When the man of the family has brought one in his work is done. The woman meets him at the shore and takes charge, preparing it for its various uses while the children stand in an interested circle and the Eskimo dogs in a wider circle behind them, hoping for scraps of meat or fish. The bringing in of a whale is a great event in a settlement, she says, and all of the natives assemble when this occurs.

If a man in his little kayak sights a whale he bends low over the water and sends out a call which travels on the waves and reaches other men in their boats. It is a rule that the first who arrives on the scene gets half interest in the whale.

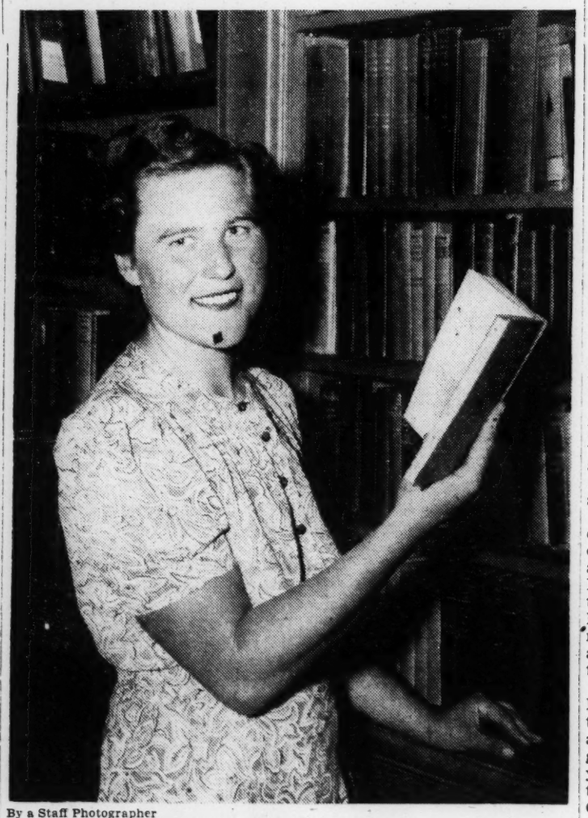
Bakery Rendezvous

During the dark winter the men like to gather in front of the bakery where the Danes provide black rye bread for themselves and the Eskimos and talk of their activities. Although she could not understand their language, their dramatic gestures told the whole story, she said.

During the winter, daylight was dusk, Miss Jorgensen said. "The corners of the room would disappear and you needed a flashlight to find things: You could turn off the lights (kerosene lamps) at 11:30 o'clock in the morning but at 2 o'clock in the afternoon it was necessary to put them on again."

"But the colors in the spring—I have never seen such colors in the world. They are indescribable!" she declared, and her clear gray eyes figuratively looked beyond the confines of the room to the rainbow shades on the ice of Greenland and its water and its treeless hills.

This fall Miss Jorgensen will enter New Jersey College for Women, on an international scholarship, studying education.



By a Staff Photographer

Miss Bodill Jorgensen

Young Danish counselor of folk dancing at Camp Winnecunnet of the Y. W. C. A. in Vineyard Haven, who last November came from Greenland where she spent 15 months.

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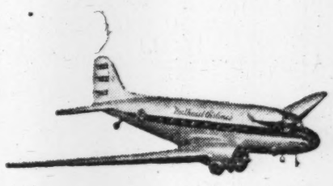

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NORTHEAST AIRLINES

British Reinforcements Man Thailand Frontier

MANILA, Aug. 5 (AP)—Britain's state of military preparedness in and about Malaya reached a new high today and the belief grew in informed circles that the Britsh are making preparations for possible moves to control the key points of Thailand, perhaps in advance of open Japanese encroachment.

Large reinforcements of British imperial and Indian troops reached Singapore, Straits Settlements, with Royal Air Force personnel, even while dispatches from Bangkok itself acknowledged that Thailand was facing a momentous decision in its relations with Japan, Britain, and the United Stataes.

[Into Brisbane Harbor, Australia, steamed two heavy United States cruisers, the Northampton and the Salt Lake City, on a training cruise. Presence of these warships assumed added significance in view of Britain's reported strengthening of its naval establishment in Far Eastern waters.]

Thai officials would not deny that Japan is applying pressure for the granting of certain demands; indeed, Tokyo already was broadcasting a Bangkok dispatch to the effect that the Thailanders had recognized Manchukuo, Japan's puppet empire, thus acceding to Japan on what had been regarded as a test issue.

Asiatic Defense

[The widely circulated newspaper Hochi in Tokyo said Japan's advance into Southern Indo-China was the first step toward setting up "a co-operative defense" of Asiatics against the white race.]

It was agreed generally that Thailand was the key to the explosive situation; that it might become the Poland or the Syria of the Far East.

Despite the explicit economic warnings which the United States and Great Britain have delivered to Japan in the form of asset freezing and fuel embargoes, informed sources here believe Japan is determined on the plunge.

On the other hand, Britain, backed by the United States, is represented in many quarters as determined to halt the Japanese advance at long last, and convinced now that a military move is the only effective means.

It is contended that during last February's crisis, when Japan was imposing its peace terms on French Indo-China and Thailand, Tokyo demanded rights to use Singora Bay, on the east side of the Kra Isthmus about 400 miles north of Singapore. At that time, it is said, Japanese pressure on Thailand was halted only by the quick dispatch of British reinforcements to the Malaya-Thailand border.

Whether Britain now could stop Japan by cutting off the Kra Isthmus by military measures is a matter for speculation. It is recognized, however, that Japanese warships might head simultaneously for the Netherlands East Indies, which, it is believed here, would bring the final explosion.

Dual Attack Expected

Most observers here believe that Japan is getting ready now to attack both Southwest Asia and Siberia whenever this is expedient, but since any campaign against Russia probably would be protracted, Japan would be forced to risk naval hostilities in the South Pacific in order to assure a supply of raw materials, especially oil.

Dark gray ships bearing British army units, RAF personnel, naval ratings, and marines and bearded gunners from the Punjab of India, were piped alongside the Singapore docks by bands of Highlander and Hyderabad regiments.

The announcement said the majority of the reinforcements for Malaya's fast-growing Air Force were "young but experienced, while the new naval men include skilled engineers and technicians."

A notable passenger aboard one of the transports was the Maharajah of Patiala, one of India's ranking potentates and leader of the Sikh sect of India, who came to visit his many co-religionists serving in the forces here.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of Far Eastern forces, and Lieut. Gen. A. E. Percival, Commander of the British Army in Malaya, greeted the Maharajah and the men.

The official statement said the convoy had an uneventful voyage from a northwestern port in the United Kingdom and that the large numbers of Indian troops had joined the expedition at Bombay, India.

Chinese on Border

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Aug. 5 (AP)—A large and well-equipped Chinese army was reported in Chungking advices today to be concentrated on the Burma border, to cross at a moment's notice to join British forces in any showdown with Japan.

With the troops of Japan, Britain, and Thailand already massed about the Gulf of Siam, Thailand clearly had become the key to the situation. If the Thailanders openly ally themselves with Japan, the latter will be within easy distance of both British Singapore and the Burma Road to China.

The Chinese are reported convinced that the entry of Japanese forces into Indo-China foreshadows a direct assault on the Burma Road. Britain's recently announced new air bases in Burma obviously are intended as flank protection against Japanese airports which might be established in Thailand.

Thai armies are massed on the country's southern borders, opposite British Malaya, which has been strongly reinforced.

Dealing with the prospect of British military action to counter Japan's southward moves, British military authorities in the Orient have stated that any British advance into Thailand would come from the western Burma border at a point opposite Bangkok, the design being to control the Thailand Capital and to cut off the Kra Isthmus.

Meanwhile, arrival of the Japanese "army of protection" into Indo-China continues uneventfully, the troops moving swiftly into prearranged positions with precision and discipline.

Pressure on Thailand

BANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 4. Delayed. (AP)—Thai officials refused to indicate the nature and scope of Japanese demands or the Government's probable attitude, but it generally is felt that the presence of Japanese forces on Thailand's eastern frontier in Indo-China necessitates a realistic and cautious policy.

Domei, Japanese news agency, broadcast a Bangkok dispatch asserting that the Thai Foreign Office announced that Thailand had recognized Manchukuo, Japan's puppet empire.

The Domei broadcast said it was understood that the Bangkok Foreign Ministry "regards the recognition as effective from Aug. 1 and the Manchukuo Government already has been informed."

Unofficial observers believed Thailand's ultimate reaction to the Japanese approaches depends on the nature of the demands and on the attitude of Britain and the United States, particularly the latter.

These observers say that clarification of United States policy toward Thailand would be a source of considerable reassurance.

Political observers said that recognition by Thailand of Japan's China regime at Nanking was not likely because of the possible internal and international repercussions.

Banking circles confirmed a previous Tokyo announcement of a credit of 10,000,000 bahts (nominally about $3,600,000) to finance Japanese trade with Thailand.

The three banks concerned are being assisted in the operation by Government funds.

It was explained that Thailand-Japanese trade in recent months has been running greatly in favor of Thailand, which has been selling quantities of rice, tin, and rubber to the Japanese.

Economic Resources in Southeast Asia

Treasures at Stake in World Politics

Southeast Asia: Its Wealth and Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — French Indo-China is about the size of Texas, but it is almost four times as populous, with about 24,000,000 inhabitants. To the west, across the arterial Mekong River, is Thailand —formerly called Siam—"land of the sacred white elephant." Three-fourths the size of its neighbor, Thailand has a population of 15,000,000, according to the National Geographic Society.

These two oriental lands are full of contrast. Tigers, leopards, and other big game roam the steaming jungles, but in Thailand 10,000 elephants have been domesticated. In the few cities modern buildings stand beside ancient temples with steep gabled roofs and glittering spires. High mountain ranges run down to broad alluvial plains where so much rice is raised that these countries, with adjacent Burma, are the world's leading exporters.

Rice, in fact, is to French Indo-China and Thailand what cotton is to the southern United States. In some parts of French Indo-China the brown-skinned natives, using plodding water-buffalo as work animals, get two rice harvests a year. In Thailand nine-tenths of the usable farm land is planted in rice. A network of canals has been developed to keep the fields well-watered between the periods of heavy rain.

Rubber Production

French Indo-China and Thailand ranked fourth and fifth, respectively, in 1939 rubber production. Ahead of them were the British Malay States, the Netherlands Indies, and Ceylon, in that order. Sixth was Sarawak, British colony on the Island of Borneo.

On the long, narrow strip of Thailand that runs down the Malay Peninsula are found important sources of tin. The ore, comprising almost a tenth of the world output, is sent to Singapore for smelting. Northern Thailand is a leading exporter of teakwood. The domesticated elephants handle the teak logs before they are floated to Bangkok, the Thai capitol, or shipped to Burma. Japan is a large purchaser.

Such minerals as coal, zinc, and tungsten are found in both Thailand and French Indo-China, but with the exception of coal they have not been developed to any extent. Tungsten production in Thailand has been at a standstill since the World War. Agriculturally, both countries raise tea, coffee, sugar, pepper, fruits, tobacco, and many other products of the tropics.

In the western areas shown on the map from British Burma to Netherlands Indies, the outstanding factors of strategic geography center around the vital communications routes and essential raw materials of the regions through which they pass.

Oil Resources

Strategically - located Burma, bordering India, Tibet, China proper, French Indo-China, and Thailand, also is significant as a rich reservoir of natural resources. It is one of the chief sources of oil within the British Empire, with inland fields linked by long pipe line with the port of Rangoon.

Tin production in Burma, counted at only about 300 tons at the beginning of the World War, had approached 5,000 tons by 1938. Tungsten, lead, zinc, and nickel furnish other growing supplies of valuable minerals, while teak from Burmese forests and vast quantities of rice from its innumerable small farms add to the country's economic wealth.

Malay States

The chief areas of cultivation and settlement in the British Malay States—total population about 5,350,000—are found along the coastal lowlands, particularly on the west. Its capital and busy port, George Town, has one of the world's largest tin smelting works.

The Malay States are famous for their tin and rubber, in the production of which they lead all other countries. British Malaya also is a heavy producer of pineapples and copra, of some petroleum, considerable coal, tungsten, and increasing amounts of bauxite (aluminum ore). For its supplies of iron and manganese, Japan has been an important customer.

As Britain's chief commercial as well as military base of southeast Asia, powerful Singapore, at the tip of the Malay Peninsula, normally handles some four-fifths of the world's rubber, and immense quantities of tin, taken not only from the Malay States but from nearby Netherlands Indies, Burma, and Thailand.

The port is a large-scale distributor for such leading Asiatic materials as Manila hemp, Burma teak, Thailand rice, Indo-China rattan, British Sarawak oil and rubber, and much of the Netherlands Indies' huge output of petroleum, quinine, spices, coffee, tea, copra, and tapioca.

West and south of Singapore lies Sumatra, the farthest west and one of the largest islands of the Netherlands Indies. The Indies stretch for some 3,500 miles across the South Pacific between the Philippines and Australia.

U. S. Economic Defense Plan Hailed in British Parliament

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Mr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, told the House of Commons today that there had been a "remarkable development" of United States measures for economic defense in the last six months, and called its export licensing system a "most effective means of denying supplies to the enemy."

He said the British "greatly appreciate the help they are receiving" from the United States in the field of economic defense.

Particularly, Mr. Dalton said, the British warmly welcome establishment of a board in Washington headed by Vice-President Wallace to guide activities of all federal defense agencies.

The United States program of purchasing strategic material in Latin America, he said, "will also deprive the Axis powers of valuable supplies," while the financial side of the blockade "has been much strengthened by the freezing of German, Italian, and Japanese assets."

In the House of Commons during a debate on the coal situation, the Secretary for Mines, Mr. D. R. Grenfell, acknowledged that there has been a shortage of supplies for several months due to failure to meet rising demands and at the same time pile up winter reserves.

Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, said that Prime Minister Winston Churchill would not particiapte in the forthcoming debate on the war situation just before Parliament recesses for the summer. It was explained that Mr. Churchill is preoccupied at the moment "with urgent matters connected with the war."

Berlin Disputes Britain on Nazis In Iran Industry

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (AP)—Germany published figures yesterday indicating that there are only 690 Germans in all Iran and not 3,000 as the British have charged.

The Germans were said to be mostly chemists and other technical experts employed by Iranian industries and governmental enterprises

Leaving Iran

LONDON, Aug. 5 (CP)—An Ankara report quoted yesterday by the British Broadcasting Corporation said 60 German technicians and industrialists have left Iran for Turkey. The report said others will follow as soon as their visas expire.

The BBC said this message followed persistent reports of German "tourist" infiltration in Iran

Canadians Like the U. S. In 'Big Brother' Role

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—A Canadian university professor said yesterday that "the attitude of the United Sates being a big brother to Canada is the only one to assume, and as such it has had a great influence on Canada."

Prof. V. W. Jackson, University of Manitoba, addressing a Chautauqua Institution audience, asserted "Canadians think a great deal of the head of your Country."

"Roosevelt is to them the defender of the faith and will go down in history as such," he declared.

Japan Begins to Squirm Under Oil Pinch

TOKYO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Service by gasoline-powered railway cars on 38 lines will be suspended Aug. 10 because of fuel shortage, the Railways Ministry announced today.

At the same time, to cope with United States restriction of oil exportation, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was reported planning ordering the mixture of more alcohol with gasoline, tightening up of gasoline and heavy oil rationing and extension of rationing to kerosene and light machine oil.

Consolidation of oil refineries for more efficient production is to be pushed.

The Ministry also plans establishment of an oil control association.

The Government announced a doubling of present war risk rates in marine insurance, effective Aug. 8. This was said to be due to increasing dangers to shipping.

Insurable cargoes were divided into two classifications, domestic and foreign. A former classification of cargoes intended for neutral countries was dropped.

[A wave of economic restrictions continued across the Japanese Empire—some of them imposed as retaliation and some of them as Japanese belt tightening.

A Domei dispatch from Hsinking said that the Manchukuo Puppet Government had rationed rice, flour, dairy products, salt, sugar, matches, cotton goods and rubber shoes to stabilize distribution.]

Japan Faces Crisis

CHUNGKING, Aug. 5 (AP)—Japanese economy will crack "if China, the United States, Britain and Russia can make their economic blockade air tight," Chinese Foreign Minister Quo Tai-chi said yesterday at a meeting of the Government.

He said Japan was surprised that its Indo-Chinese venture provoked an immediate British, American and Dutch economic retaliation—"a development which gratified us."

But he said, "Japan still is bent on adhering to the Axis order to realize its ambition of dominating the Orient and Pacific."

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 5 (AP)—Japan has cancelled all steamship sailings to Australia, shipping circles here learned unofficially yesterday.

Firms Quit Saigon

STIGON, French Indo-China, Aug. 5 (AP)—American business firms sped preparations today to transfer the management of their local offices to French staffs and put their American employees aboard the first ships leaving Indo-China.

Approximately 100 American nationals remain in this southern part of Indo-China where Japanese are occupying new military bases, but two-thirds of them are expected to leave before the end of the week. Between 35 and 40 missionaries are departing in a few days.

A Japanese aircraft carrier and submarine arrived yesterday, and there were indications that more transports were enroute to land forces.

Travelers arriving from Hanoi, the capital in Northern Indo-China, said long lines of cars were moving southward, transporting Japanese troops, equipment and supplies in the direction of the Thailand frontier.

Passenger trains moving south were subject to frequent stops.

Japanese disembarking here apparently were passing directly through Saigon without a stop.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5 (AP)—Socony Oil Company officials said today that Japanese-controlled customs authorities had detained their small river tanker Meiyo on the Whangpoo River.

The Japanese asserted the tanker had gone farther downstream than its permit allowed and removed it from the Socony dock to mid-river buoys, Officials were hopeful of obtaining its prompt release.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—The British radio reported last night that the foreign settlement at Canton, in southern China, is being blockaded by the Japanese in retaliation for the British freezing of Japanese assets.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Aug. 5 (CP)—Japanese credits were frozen Saturday in special government "directions" published in this British colony.

The order prohibits all payments in gold or securities and transfer of credits to all persons and firms resident in the Japanese Empire and Manchuria. Exception was allowed for transactions made before July 26.

Japanese-Soviet Border Clash Disclosed by Army Spokesman

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Kunio Akiyama, official spokesman for the Japanese forces in China, said today that a minor clash of Japanese and Soviet border troops occurred near Manchuli about two weeks ago.

Manchuli is just inside extreme Western anchukuo on a railway to Siberia. Unconfirmed reports of Japanese-Russian border clashes had circulated from time to time since Germany invaded Russia.

The spokesman's disclosure came at a time when Japan was reported moving forces northward to reinforce troops along the Siberian border.

[Authoritative quarters in London said that the Japanese had reinforced their Manchukuo garrison to a quarter-million men "substantially." In Tokyo, Constantin Smetanin, Soviet Russia's Ambassador, conferred an hour today with Foreign Minister Vice-Admiral Tejiro Toyoda. What they discussed was not disclosed.]

Frontier Left Unchanged

Colonel Akiyama said one Japanese was wounded and Soviet casualties were not known. A few Soviet troops crossed into Manchukuo, he said, and exchanged shots with Japanese. Only a few were said to have participated on either side and the skirmish was described as shortlived.

The frontier remained unchanged, Colonel Akiyama said, and neither government protested regarding the incident.

The Japanese spokesman emphasized that there had been frequent unimportant skirmishes along the frontier in recent years which both sides had minimized by tacit agreement. He added that there had been no clashes since the one two weeks ago.

Dairen, Manchurian port of entry just north of Porth Arthur on the Yellow Sea, virtually is an armed camp with Japanese troops, heavy artillery and large quantities of munitions and other supplies constantly moving along the streets, foreigners arriving here reported.

The foreingers noted particularly that thousands of horses were moved into hurriedly-constructed stables on the outskirts of Dairen.

Special Permits Needed

Frequent blackouts have been held at the port, it was said, and the movements of foreigners have been controlled strictly. Those who left Dairen did so with special permits.

Foreigners still in Dairen and residing in houses facing the harbor have been ordered to paint their windows black and to hang shades, it was reported.

A Japanese Embassy spokesman said that issuance of travel permits to foreigners seeking to go into North China had been suspended temporarily. He said he was not informed of the reasons, but expected restrictions would be lifted before long.

When asked if the restrictions were in retaliation for the British-American freezing of Japanese assets, he said he did not think so.

Flier Who Put Out Fire on Bomber Gets Victoria Cross

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Sergeant James Allen Ward, of New Zealand, second pilot, who put out a dangerous fire while spread-eagled on the wing of his Wellington bomber 13,000 feet above Holland's Zuider Zee, has been awarded the Victoria Cross.

Squadron Leader, R. P. Widdowson, the Wellington's captain, received the Distinguished Flying Cross, and Rear Gunner Sergeant A. R. J. Box the Distinguished Flying Medal for their part in the exploit.

Sergeant Ward was flying home from a raid on Münster one night in July when the Wellington had a brush with a Messerschmitt.

The front gunner was wounded, the starboard engine damaged, the hydraulic system ruined, the radio knocked out, the undercarriage partly shot away and the bomb doors were loosened. A four-foot flame poured from a gasoline feed pipe in the wing.

When the air stream blew the chemicals away from the nozzle of his fire extinguisher, Sergeant Ward kicked a hole in the wing surface to hold to, crawled out and tried to beat out the flames. He finally got the fire under control by stuffing a cockpit cover over it.

The plane landed safely in England.

Showdown in East?

TOKYO, Aug. 5 (AP)—The newspaper Kokumin said today that "a new order in East Asia is the immutable policy of Japan" and that "we cannot talk of a co-prosperity orbit without including the Indies in the scheme."

The future of Japan, the newspaper asserted, is staked on its program for East Asia.

Indications that Japan no longer is expecting a short Russian-German war was given by the newspaper Miyako which said:

"The British-United States effort to get a foothold in the Far East, taking advantage of stagnation of the Reich-Soviet war, apparently is based on the consciousness that the battle for supremacy of the world after this war will be shifted to the Far East."

Axis Officers Train Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—German, and even Italian, officers are reportedly training Japanese Army detachments in South China.

From Hong Kong come several stories that the Nazi-Fascist Axis has placed a group of officers trained in mechanical warfare with the Japanese in the vicinity of the British Crown Colony and that the Japanese were being given special training with Hong Kong as a future objective. This story has never been verified so far as Shanghai knows and the Japanese laughed at it.

Nevetheless, there is no question but that German officers are in Japan in large numbers at the present time, giving advice and suggestions. It is understood here that the majority of those who have been sent from Berlin are airmen. They have been instructing Japanese aviators on the basis of lessons learned in bombing raids over Britain.

The Japanese have long sought the services of Lieut. Gen. Baron Alexander von Falkenhausen, the German officer who was Chiang Kai-shek's chief military adviser in the early days of the Sino-Japanese war. General von Falkenhausen is the military governor in the Netherlands, however, and despite Japanese pleas he has not been sent to Tokyo. No information has reached Shanghai, in fact, that any of the German officers who were with General Chiang at Nanking and who were later sent home, have been ordered to Tokyo as a goodwill gesture on the part of the Reichswehr.

Japan, like the United States, has been learning lessons of war from the conflict in Europe and practicing them on sham battlefields at home. Unlike America, however, the Japanese are able to put their studies to the test by combat, in China. Such words and phrases as "blitzkrieg," "armored divisions" and "parachutists" appear occasionally in actual war communiqués from the front here.

Shanghai recently was treated to a large-scale demonstration of German tactics superimposed on the Japanese Army when a flight of some 30 bombers roared over the city and in the suburbs clouds of parachutists were catapulted down. The demonstration took place too far from the International Settlement for observers to see whether or not the Japanese troops carried machine guns and other equipment such as the Germans did in the Low Countries, however. Chinese farmers in the vicinity fled in panic as the Japanese came to earth.

There have been several stories of late that the Japanese have employed parachutists in actual combat against the Chinese although such tales have not been verified. But the Shanghai demonstration indicates the Japanese have at least been giving the matter some thought and may actually have troops specially trained as parachutists.

That the Japanese have taken the German lesson to heart is further seen in the recent announcement that the Japanese Army henceforth will have what is to be called a Mechanized Armored Force Headquarters. This is a newly-established section of the Army and details have not been given out as to its full functions. It will be headed by Lieut. Gen. Shin Yoshida, a cavalry officer

Shelters Going Up In 40 Indian Cities

SIMLA, India, Aug. 5 (AP)—Air raid shelters are to be built in 40 Indian cities classed as vulnerable, informed sources said today. The shelters will be designed to protect occupants from bomb splinters and debris from near-by buildings.

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Canada Begins in War to Build Air Force for Peace

Air Cadet League for youths prepares to give fundamental flying training.

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, who is flying over Canada to inspect its air training and air defense program.

OTTAWA, Aug. 5—In the midst of its current all-out effort to build an air force, Canada also has begun to consider its future air power.

Parallel with the Royal Canadian Air Force's program to train every available male over 18 years of age for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, the Air Cadet League of Canada is beginning to build the "RCAF of the Future" from among Canadian youth ranging from 12 years up to 18 years.

Today in the Dominion Capital at 122 Wellington Street, opposite the Parliament Buildings, the Air Cadet League of Canada is preparing courses of instruction, designing an official monthly magazine, and assisting committees in each province to organize air cadet units. The League is patterned after the Air Cadet Defense Corps of the United Kingdom, started before the war, and in which 190,000 British boys are taking aviation instruction.

Canada's Governor General, the Earl of Athlone is patron of the League, and the top-notch fighter pilot of the last war, Air Marshal W. A. (Billy) Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C. is Honorary President. Representatives from each province met as a national board of directors when the League started this spring.

Squadron Leader Russell Frost has been posted on temporary duty from RCAF headquarters to take charge of organization work at the League's national office. Other RCAF officers have been posted to each of the six air-force commands to serve as liaison men between the RCAF and the Air Cadets.

Launched in June

Squadron Leader Frost said that the Air Cadet movement was launched nationally in June. Even at that late date, he said, several schools were so enthusiastic about the idea that they "jumped the gun" by forming units. They were told informally what courses to take up because there was no prepared course of training available at that time.

This coming season, however, Squadron Leader Frost said, the Air Cadet movement would begin to gather headway. By that time courses will be available to place in the curricula of secondary schools throughout the Dominion.

Already the Province of Manitoba, he continued, has set up Air Cadet courses in its school curricula. The courses will provide one eighth of the school credits in that Province in "junior matriculation," which is the equivalent of high school training in the United States. Ontario launched its Air Cadet program two weeks ago and Quebec inaugurated its program last week, he said.

Air Cadet work will not interfere with regular school work, it was said, as the training is designed to be given out of school hours during the school year. The cadets will be encouraged to take a basic course and then to specialize in one of the various fields embraced in Air Force training. The course should take a cadet about a year and a half to complete.

Many schools will inaugurate the plan by beginning military drill, athletic training, and model airplane building, the Squadron Leader said. Actually, there will be basic courses in administration, air engines, aircraft recognition, airframes, airmanship, armament, drill, first aid, knots and splices, maps and map readings, mathematics, model building, physical training, signals, and theory of flight. Instruction in these courses will depend upon a school's facilities to carry them on, he said.

As needs arise and facilities permit each cadet may attempt specialized courses in air engines, aircraft construction, air armament, air crew, aerial navigation, aerial photography, radio (voice) and wireless (code).

It may be a year before air cadets can take such specialized training, Squadron Leader Frost thinks. As for the advanced air training beyond this stage, he said that he is working on syllabi for such courses. In every case, he said, courses in cadet air training dovetail closely with the RCAF and Royal Air Force training.

Cadets are divided into two age groups for training. Senior Air Cadets are between the ages of 15 to 18, the RCAF entry age and the Junior Air Cadets are from 12 to 15 years. Cadets wear a distinctive uniform resembling the RCAF.

Public Information Photos

Air Cadets Study Fine Points of Flying

1. Cadet André Jobin (standing) and Cadet Pierre Lebeau watch Lysander take off at St. Hubert Airport, Canada. Ages of Air Cadets range from 12 to 18 years. 2. Cadets Lebeau and Jobin study scale model of the solar system. 3. Inside the "Flying Classroom." Flying Officer J. E. Jennings of No. 1 Wireless School, Montreal, submits to a barrage of questions from Cadet Jobin. Plane is fitted with five receivers. 4. Cadet Germain Harvey, Jonquierre, Quebec. 5. Cadet Jobin. 6. Cadet Paul Hamel from Ste. Agathe-des-Monts, Quebec.

Each group of boys of less than 100 is known as a "flight" and a group having 100 boys or more is a "squadron."

The present enthusiasm for the movement among Canadian youth indicates that it is a "natural" according to the Squadron Leader. The movement, in fact, is due to the desires and appeal of Canadian youth for this type of training, he said.

The movement is not "compulsory," the spokesman indicated, since the written consent of the boy's parent or guardian must be obtained before he can join the Air Cadets. He pointed out, however, that the movement has the approval of the Boy Scouts, the Y. M. C. A., and other youth organizations. Air Cadets, furthermore, are not liable for service in the RCAF, he said.

The value of air training given by the RCAF has appealed so to Canadian youth, Squadron Leader Frost said, that Canadian boys are eager to get into it. The Air Cadet movement will foster that desire Many Canadian boys want to get into the RCAF, he said, because they recognize the value of the training for jobs in civilian life afterward.

Affairs of the Air Cadet League are being administered by Civilian volunteers working without pay. They look after the national organization and are responsible for inaugurating campaigns to secure money for cadet uniforms and equipment in each community where an Air Cadet unit has been formed.

Duke at Calgary

CALGARY, Alberta, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Duke of Kent, on an inspection tour of the British Commonwealth air-training plan establishments, landed here yesterday after a flight from Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Regina, Saskatchewan.

New Brunswick Seeks Peak Egg Production

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick, Aug. 5 (AP)—With indications that Great Britain will require every exportable egg that Canada can produce in the third year of the war, New Brunswick poultrymen are being urged to maintain peak production.

"While it is realized that New Brunswick does not have a surplus of eggs, we are asking our poultrymen to do their utmost to maintain production during the coming months because every egg produced in this Province for home supply will release one from the Provinces which have a surplus for overseas shipment," said A. C. Taylor, Provincial Minister of Agriculture.

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More Showmanship Urged to 'Sell' Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

News in Aviation

Variety, that jocular journal of the amusement world, calls attention in a recent issue to the "showmanship" displayed by La Gpardia Field in New York. Its reporter, or "mugg" as he is known, "caught" La Guardia's "acts" in a recent visit and brought attention to a feature which this observer has claimed again and again that American aviation seems to have neglected. By and large, American airports have failed to "sell" aviation to the American public by the simple process of making it easy for them to sit down, either over a meal or just to look, and watch the passing aerial show.

"Surprising the amount of entertainment you are handed at La Guardia Airport, N. Y.," Variety's account said. "Perhaps Broadway never gets over there, but a lot of other people do. Some 35,000 spend part of Sunday there," he said.

"The airport is quite an attraction. One of the best buys in New York. If you have an extra quarter or two, there are a flock of places to drop them. For instance, if you're aviation-minded you will not leave the place without some ornament to adorn your lapel."

Watching the 'Parade'

Mention of the field's dining facilities are made by Variety's reporter, who failed to add that part of the field's operations are visible from some of the dining room windows.

"For excitement there are planes always going and coming. If you are a wanderer at heart you can always imagine yourself getting on or getting out of a plane. That costs nothing and is an avenue of escape. There always is the possibility of seeing a celeb or two, including a Hollywood star, dashing into New York or dashing back to the Coast. (Hollywood stars always dash—bracket Variety's.)

"There is always the excitement and sorrow of farewells. Here you can get a chance to stick your nose into some other person's business. That's a human failing. You can do it quite openly at the airport."

Variety puts its finger on the heart of a simple fact that airport operators somehow have failed to take advantage of—the unexplainable urge that makes humanity go out of its way to see other people go off on boats or trains. Eventually a lot of these onlookers get a chance to transform their urge into travel. Airport operators, in making it easier to watch the air parade, could get many of these spectators to transfer their desire to go somewhere into air travel.

The only other airport where this policy of building for the spectator has been carried out is in the National Airport at Washington, D. C. Washington is not only a political sounding board for the Nation, but it is also a national showcase of America. The National Airport has been designed to call the attention of Americans to the very latest things in aviation. The terminal building design, the field facilities, the comforts incorporated in the National Airport have made it a showplace of American transport aviation. It is a place to which capital visitors should go and can be pointed to with pride to the folks back home.

The National Airport can hold up its head with the finest fields in the world. It and La Guardia, which are the two fields most certain to be passed through by foreign visitors, are a credit to American aviation. The lessons of these two fields should and could be carried, however, to other points in the United States to emphasize the coming of age of transport aviation.

Air Freight Relay

Freight forwarding service over the scheduled air transport systems of the United States has been inaugurated, an announcement of the United States Freight Company says. The company, oldest and largest of freight-forwarding services, is a patron of all the railroads and steamship lines with more than 3,600 affiliated trucking companies operating in every section of the United States.

The Universal Air Freight Corporation, a subsidiary of the United States Freight Company, is the operating unit for air services and has offices in principal cities.

Keep Trade Planes, La Guardia

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Championing American commercial aviation, Mayor F. H. La Guardia declared yesterday that the United States should send no more transport planes to Great Britain.

"We want to maintain our rightful position in the commercial air field," he said at ground-breaking ceremonies for a new $500,000 seaplane hangar at La Guardia Field. The hangar, already leased for 40 years at a total rental of $1,400,000 by American Export Airlines, will be completed early in 1942, and will be a base for a new transatlantic air line.

Mr. La Guardia stressed the importance of postwar adjustments in the United States, and said "I really believe that the war may be over not very long after this hangar is completed. In fact, it may be over before."

Terming the maintenance of commercial aviation a postwar problem and the hangar as New York's first concrete contribution to it, the Mayor, who also is National Director of Civilian Defense, said:

"As anxious as we are to send planes overseas, I do not think that American aviation should be crippled."

To newsmen later he said, "I don't think we ought to give them (Britain) any more (transport planes). We need our transport planes here and we need them badly. After all, we have given a great many military planes and we will continue to give them. I want to see our commercial air lines, our shipping and our railroads kept up to top condition at all times."

Officials at the ceremony said the most recent reports from Washington were that a total of 112 commercial planes had been assigned for Britain, leaving slightly fewer than 350 passenger transport planes available in the United States.

Gives His Shoes To Aid Needy

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 5 (AP)—Immaculately-groomed Julian Price of Greensboro, N. C., dignified president of a big insurance company, surprised occupants of an office building here when he walked into a business meeting with his shoes off.

He explained that he had been approached by a shabbily-dressed man outside the building wearing tattered shoes with a request for better footwear. Mr. Price took off his own and gave them to the man, who was too surprised to thank him.

New York Telephones Show Increase for July

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Telephone Company scored a July increase in telephones on its lines for the first time since 1936.

The company added 1,687 stations last month compared with a loss of 3,393 for July, 1940. Phone losses in July were 5,121 in 1939 and 7,953 in 1938, and 2,383 in 1937, respectively.

Canada Makes Target Range Of Dust Bowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LETHBRIDGE, Alberta — Settlers on the Tilley East block, northeast of this city in Western Canada's so-called "Dust Bowl," have been awakened to the impact of Canada's war effort with no little abruptness. Pioneers of the old school—the sheep and cattle ranchers—inhabit the vast, sparsely settled, generally desolate block.

They had been there 30 or 35 years. Now they have either moved out or are preparing to, for the Government is going to use their lands and the lands adjoining for defense. They plan to make the Tilley Block the "British Block," the greatest artillery and bombing practice field in the Empire.

The danger signs and "Keep Out" signs are already up. The new military base with many huts is being built at Suffield and new roads are being built and wells dug. And as the authorities prepare to start operations on this great proving field for the fighting forces of Canada, the settlers who "have pulled stakes" are migrating to new locations.

The 125 families directly affected and 50 or more indirectly affected by the forced exodus order, have scattered in all directions. They are re-locating on sites ranging from the Montana boundary to the Peace River Valley in Alberta; some have moved to British Columbia and a few back to their old homes in Ontario.

About 15 per cent of the settlers are making use of this change to retire to the city. This applies to numbers of the older residents who for decades have fought wind, heat, drought and isolation in the "bad lands" of eastern Alberta.

Some of the homes were pulled off the ranches by truck and moved to new locations. A lot of the stock, sheep and cattle, has been sold. But other ranchers have re-enacted scenes of other days by driving their stock many miles overland.

The area the Government will use, and which has now been proclaimed a danger zone, is 32 square miles. In a few weeks it will be devoid of habitation. The families will all be gone, the stock will all have been moved out. And soon screaming shells from artillery emplacements will break the silence and heavy bombs dropped from the skies will make great craters in the earth.

The settlers have been paid one dollar an acre for their grazing lands and four dollars an acre for their lands in crop. Other allowances for improvements have been made in the settlement. Sums have also been granted to assist the families in re-establishing themselves The whole re-settlement program has been carried out by the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Nazis Seen Unable To Defeat Britain

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP) — An American natural scientist and an American volunteer surgeon arriving yesterday from Lisbon aboard the American Clipper expressed belief Germany would be unable to defeat Great Britain.

Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky, professor of physical chemistry at Harvard University, a member of the National Defense Research Commission, said "I have been enormously impressed by everything I've seen in England, and I come back confident of victory."

With Dr. Robert C. Elderfield, professor of organic chemistry at Columbia University, another member of the research commission, he had spent two months studying poison gas, explosives and other war weapons. He said they would report to Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard President who is Commission Chairman.

Dr. Daniel W. Beckley, Bloomsburg, Pa., who spent six months with the British Emergency Medical Service, asserted "they'll never whip England" and said a Londoner remarked to him: "Why, as far as our morale is concerned, we are just beginning to enjoy this war."

The Clipper carried 48 passengers, 23 of them from Portugal, and 1,375 pounds of mail.

Vichy Curbs Weygand? Darlan to Pass on Rule

VICHY, France, Aug. 5 (AP)—A Government decree today ordered Gen. Maxime Weygand to submit all questions of general policy in his North African administration to Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan, who will then issue instructions.

For the application of specific measures, the decree directed General Weygand to apply to the respective Departments of State concerned at Vichy.

New Pressure

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Authoritative quarters said today it was evident new German pressure had been brought on the Vichy Government, but the nature of the demands remained unknown in London.

These quarters said they were not greatly impressed by a Vichy spokesman's statement "in which Vichy sought to justify the withdrawal from French Indo-China."

[A Vichy statement yesterday said France accepted Japanese military precautions in French Indo-China because "we cannot send reinforcements there" and Japan said "enemy concentrations were threatening Indo-China."

Correspondents in Vichy were told the statement was the nearest thing to an official answer to a statement by U. S. Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles Saturday that the U. S. attitude toward Vichy would be determined by "the effectiveness with which France defends its territories against the Axis Powers' aggression."]

The assertion of Vichy's intention of resisting further advances on the French colonial empire was countered by these quarters with the statement that this "is by no means the first time" Vichy had declared determination to resist encirclement.

These sources added that the Vichy charge that the British invasion of Syria was an act of "plain aggression" was best answered by Mr. Welles' statement which "stated our position" as ably as it could be stated in London.

French Agent Sought

VICHY, France, Aug. 5 (AP)—German police joined a French search today for a man described as "one of the most active de Gaullist agents" in Caen, Normandy.

He was said to have placed a wreath on a monument to French war dead last July 14 despite a ban on celebraton of France's Bastille Day, then shot his way out of police traps and escaped. A chief of police was wounded fatally.

The Paris newspaper Paris Soir reported the man actually was English. The newspaper said he was Jean Hopper, born in Kings Lynn, Norfolk, and used false identification papers in France.

The incident of the war monument wreath became known for the first time today as the hunt for the man was intensified.

It was said the man drove to the monument wearing the uniform of a French officer, placed the wreath and got away. A policeman at Caen was shot July 27 when he stopped a car of the same description and questioned its occupants. Police said they located the same old car in a small garage and laid a trap Aug. 1, but that a man who came to the garage shot his way free, wounding the Caen police chief fatally. The Paris Soir said an Englishman named Jean Hopper had a mother, wife and daughter who were in a concentration camp.

Nazis Spurned

VICHY, France, Aug. 5 (AP) — The French Cabinet was reported yesterday to have rejected German proposals for a military accord on Dakar at a meeting Saturday which followed upon a 45-minute conference between United States Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy and Chief of Staff Marshal Pétain.

The German-controlled Paris press accused Admiral Leahy of having stiffened Marshal Pétain to resist German pressure.

Glass Container Output Soars As Shortage of Tin Looms

CHICAGO (AP) — The glass container industry, which may have to play an even larger role in canning if tin becomes scarcer, is stepping up output.

In the first six months of this year, 31,750,000 gross of glass containers were produced by glass products makers, the largest total for any similar period in history. Production for the full year 1940 was 54,750,000 gross.

Highly efficient transportation facilities, giving mobility to troops and guns, is now regarded by some business observers as partly responsible for the stubborn resistance of Russian forces in the face of the German assault.

"Russian resistance to the German blitz continues to be the surprise of the year," writes Harland H. Allen, Chicago economist.

"The invading Germans have broadcast the impression since the very first communiqué that inadequate Soviet communications would soon be the ndoing of Russia, and that Luftwaffe bombing of the few strategic railroads would produce a quick disintegration of resistance. Continued resistance by Russia after five weeks can hardly be explained without allowances for substantial mechanized transport facilities not previously taken into account.

"Soviet tractor production in recent years at 10 times Germany's rate and Soviet truck production at more than twice Germany's rate are doubtless the principal factors in such 'explanation.' Doubtless also such manufacturing has provided the Russians with a widely distributed, easily commandeered transport auxiliary which may take on untold importance, particularly as the Nazi fighting front gets farther and farther away from the German railway system."

Scrap: Metal circles report the steel and iron scrap situation is growing rapidly tighter—approaching in seriousness the pressure for aluminum which resulted in a nation-wide collection of old pots and pans. Some observers already are strong for a scrap drive similar to the aluminum one, asking everyday citizens to contribute worn-out and useless things made of iron and steel to national defense. Some people want the railroads to tear up unprofitable trackage, selling the old rails, tieplates and spikes to steel mills. Meantime, the pig iron companies are stepping up output. Oliver Iron Mining Co., iron ore subsidiary of United States Steel Corp., this year expects to ship 32,000,000 gross net tons of ore, a record-breaking aggregate which will top the previous high shipments of 31,074,295 gross tons in 1916.

American Seeds Aid Britain

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—"Will American vegetable seeds prove as vital in the defense of Great Britain as United States-built bombers?"

A host of garden-minded Americans think so.

Britain before the war obtained the bulk of its garden seeds from Belgium and Holland. The German invasion changed all that.

It obtained its fertilizer from Central Europe. The war changed that, too.

But today, thanks to the foresight and efforts of a group in this country known as the "American Seeds for British Soil" committee, vegetables grown from American seeds today are being harvested in England—carrots, onions, beans, peas, lettuce and cabbage.

The seeds committee was thrown together some months ago by a small group of American men and women who recognized the need for fresh vegetables in Britain and the lack of seeds there to grow them.

Within six weeks the organization had mobilized funds and sent 17 tons of seeds and 40 tons of fertilizer to England.

These are the seeds from which vegetables today are being harvested. All seeds sent reached Britain safely.

The seed people point out that there are two decided advantages in sending seeds to Britain that food shipments do not have:

1. Seeds take a much smaller space than a cargo of food on a ship.

2. Farm seeds shipped, Britons may grow fresh vegetables of the table variety which, because of their perishability, cannot be sent across the Atlantic by boat.

A spokesman for the seeds group, of which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is sponsor, has just received a report on growing conditions from Robert S. Hudson, British Minister of Agriculture.

"Great Britain will enter her third year of the war with the prospect of having home-grown food available in greater quantity than in the previous twelve months, and possibly in excess of the peace-time supply," said Mr. Hudson.

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War Sends Metal Production To New Highs in Antipodes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—War's ruthless demands, overstepping considerations of economy, is sending production of metals up in a leaping curve in the Antipodes.

First in order of importance, and of size, is Australian steel, now greatly expanded in organization and output. Production of steel has climbed to new highs because of the great arms plan which that country is now pushing to finality. Previous capacity was inadequate. Building of new furnaces was undertaken, and latest figures of the output put it at better than 1,500,000 tons of high grade steel a year. But production has climbed since then, though figures are now a closely held secret.

In addition, Australians are moving to stimulate mining of all their major metals, copper, lead, tin and zinc. They are aiding the output of cadmium, wolfram and platinum, and they are reviving old abandoned enterprises which will yield mercury and manganese. The mercury mine is at Kilkivan in Queensland, and was originally developed by American capital almost 70 years ago. The chief manganese mine is also an abandoned enterprise. But the metal sought there was copper and adjacent to the old diggings rich manganese deposits have been located. This is in the Blinman region of the great Flinders Range. Work began on this South Australian project early in 1940 and now the output is said to be considerable.

Another major Australian venture is the making of aluminum. A survey of the Wingello-Bundanoon area by the New South Wales Department of Mines has uncovered deposits of about 4,000,000 tons of aluminum ore containing 33 per cent alumina, 32 per cent iron oxide and 5 per cent silica, New South Wales Mines Minister Vincent disclosed recently. Generally speaking, the quality of ores available for manufacture were inferior to those available to other manufacturers of aluminum, Mr. Vincent said, but there are restricted deposits which compare favorably with Russian ore, and the Federal Government is studying the question of setting up an aluminum industry.

The new field of bauxite ore was discovered by four students of Sydney Technical College during their leisure time. This find may have encouraged the Government to push plans for a survey of the possibilities of the whole country. Materials for the manufacture of magnesium are known to exist, but the metal will not be available without long and expensive preparation. The deposits of magnesite are ample, ranging up to 98 per cent content, and there are plentiful supplies of dolomite, the material commonly used in European magnesium production.

Manganese production has been aided by development of many small deposits to reinforce supplies from South Australia. Scheelite and wolfram are being supplied by mines in King Island, Central Australia. As a producer of osmiridum Australia occupies a strong position, good supplies being available in Tasmania. This is valuable for making dies for wire-drawing. There are also deposits of cinnabar, an ore of mercury; chromium and barytes, which are being worked on a small scare; arsenic, which is present in abundance; asbestos, which is made in Western Australia, and mica from the center of the continent.

In New Zealand the same story is being told in different fashion. The £5,000,000 state steel plant which was planned to exploit the iron ore deposits at Onekaka, across the straits from the Capital City of Wellington, has been halted by the war and by uncertainties of the extent of the deposits. However, the Government is moving to recondition an old plant there and to build a plant to treat steel scrap as part of its munitions drive. In addition, production of scheelite, one of the principal ores of tungsten, is mounting, output having almost doubled last year, and the Government is providing financial aid to the industry and expects a big increase in result.

In the thermal region around Rotorua a survey of sulphur deposits was carried out some time ago, and while the available quantity was not as great as was hoped, it is possible that some development of local supplies will be undertaken.

New Zealand production of manganese, which halted because of price fluctuation some years ago, is understood to be under way again, while cinnabar, the principal ore of mercury, which is widely distributed about the country, is also to be exploited.

Seaway's Effect on Railroads Weighed by House Committee

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The House Rivers and Harbors Committee, as it proposed to wind up hearings on legislation to authorize the St. Lawrence seaway, weighed conflicting claims today on the probable effect of the project on the railroads.

J. G. Luhrsen, Executive Secretary of the Railroad Labor Executives Association, told the Committee that he feared thousands of railroad workers would lost their jobs if the $285,000,000 navigation and power development were built.

Frederic A. Delano, Chairman of the National Resources Planning Board, however, contended any injury to the railroads would be "slight and of short duration." He said the project ultimately would be "distinctly of benefit to those roads which now feel they will be hurt."

Mr. Delano, in a letter to the Chairman, Representative Joseph J. Mansfield (D) of Texas, expressed the opinion that the seaway would benefit the Midwest and said that increased prosperity of the middle-western area would help the cities on the coast.

Diversion From Railroads

He chided opponents of the project in Buffalo, N. Y. "They appear to forget," he wrote, "that Buffalo too will have the benefits of a deep water outlet to the sea."

Mr. Luhrsen expressed the opposition of railroad labor to the seaway in testimony yesterday.

"We know," he said, "that this waterway project will divert business from the rails in very substantial tonnage so that railroad employes will be deprived of thousands of positions and without a livelihood to follow in any substitute vocation."

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard urged construction of the seaway, declaring a broad marine highway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic would aid American farmers regain world markets after the emergency.

Third Cabinet officer to advocate the $285,000,000 power and navigation project undertaking—Secretaries Frank Knox and Henry L. Stimson appeared previously—Mr. Wickard told the committee that cheap transportation would be an important factor in the struggle for agriculture markets in the years to come.

Argument by Wickard

"Some people, while admitting the St. Lawrence seaway would reduce the cost of shipping farm products abroad," Mr. Wickard continued, "have said that our farm export market is gone forever. The truth is that what will happen to the farmer's export market after the war depends on who wins the war. In any event we should be prepared to compete for world markets when the war is over. All of us are determined to do everything practical to hold and regain our foreign customers on a permanently sound basis. Certainly reductions in transportation costs would increase the ability of American farmers to compete in the world market."

The Secretary said that because of the need for moving defense goods "we are facing at this time a serious prospect of insufficient transportation capacity to meet all the needs of agriculture."

"In my opinion," he added, "construction of the St. Lawrence seaway is one important method of relieving the pressure on railroad and other transport services in the future. The seaway would be a useful auxiliary form of transportation in time of crisis, and linking our whole inland waterway system, embracing the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Illinois, the Tennessee and other rivers, and the Louisiana-Texas intracoastal waterway will bring the benefit of cheaper transportation to practically all American farmers."

Mr. Wickard said the fact that the seaway might be closed to traffic from late November to early May would not detract from its value to agriculture.

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What Soldiers Do Week Ends

United States Army Signal Corps

Inexpensive Recreation at Army Centers

Upper: Shuffiboard courts along the water front at the Gulfport, Miss., recreational area. Lower: Saturday night dance at the Enlisted Men's Club, Fort Meade.

Army Fun Camps Like Home—Almost

By Mary Hornaday
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 — No marches, no roll calls, no reveille, no sergeants to hustle a fellow along to the field!

Can this be an Army camp?

That's what soldiers wonder when they go week-ending at Uncle Sam's novel recreation camps, nine of which are already in use and 23 more planned for various parts of the country.

The end of this new development, conceived by Gen. George C. Marshall to give soldiers healthful, cheap relaxation, is not yet in sight. By Fall camps with a capacity of 20,000 soldiers will be in operation. The Army's goal is to make recreational centers available to all Corps Areas in time.

A soldier writes his own ticket of fun when he goes to a "recreation area." He travels there by rail or motor convoy in charge of an officer, but once he reaches camp he's his own boss. He can sleep all day if he likes, in the floored tents provided, can play baseball, swim, or go to town sightseeing or visiting. Meals in camp areas are furnished by a concessionaire at a cost of 15 to 30 cents. Food for a man from the time he arrives Friday afternoon until he leaves on Sunday can be had for approximately $2.

Supervision is kept to a minimum. A small detachment of two military police is sent along with each 100 men. In general, Army chiefs insist, the soldiers behave much better than any other cross section of American week-enders.

Soft, you may say. No way to treat soldiers that have to get used to hardships.

Morale Branch's Work

This is what Gen. James A. Ulio, who as chief of the War Department's Morale Branch is in direct charge of the recreation camps, says:

"You cannot fool the enlisted man and you should not try. When he is not on a battlefield but in a camp where it is practicable to provide some recreational facilities for his hours off duty, he is entitled to those things and he should have them. In your Army the Morale Branch is providing them and the soldiers are using them and they are better soldiers on account of it."

"The relaxation from pressure, the change from routine, is not provided for the softening of these men, but precisely the opposite purpose, and is done for exactly the same reason that causes an athletic coach to take care that his star athletes do not go stale."

At 11 o'clock the camp becomes quiet out of consideration for the comfort of those who want to sleep.

All information a soldier needs to plan his week-end program can be found at camp headquarters tents as soon as he arrives. For the newcomer there are city maps and guides; for all there are lists of interesting places to go, a directory of churches and hours of service.

Nearby is a recreation tent with magazines, newspapers and games. Funds have been allotted for athletic equipment at each camp.

Intoxicating liquors and gambling in any form are prohibited in the camp areas.

Organized Entertainment

Although the men are free agents while staying in the recreation areas, organized entertainment is planned for them if they wish to join. Features are varied.

Take a glance, for instance, at the things a soldier can do any week end at the New Orleans Recreational Area, one of the largest now in operation.

If he is interested in the old French quarter, he can go as one of a group of 15 on a personally conducted walking tour that costs nothing.

If he has had enough walking and wants to ride, he can go on a bus tour of an hour and a half at a special 90-cent rate for soldiers.

If he is especially interested in planes, there is a free walking tour of the New Orleans Airport, headquarters of the 21st Bombardment wing and the 38th Bombardment group, and the largest commercial field in the South.

There is free swimming at Lake Pontchartrain Beach, just 600 yards from the camp site, if the soldier has his own suit, or only 15 cents if he wants suit, towel and locker. Boating is available at costs ranging from 10 cents a ride to 25 cents an hour. Tennis is cheap—15 and 25 cents an hour, with racquets available at the camp. The same special rates prevail for golf, bowling and fishing. Across the road from the camp site is Pontchartrain Amusement Park, where all rides and concessions cost service men only half the regular charge.

Camps Near Capital

In town, clubrooms are maintained by the Y. M. C. A., the WPA, the Y. M. H. A., and the Knights of Columbus. When the New Orleans baseball team is at home, soldiers are admitted to games at special prices.

In the information tent the soldier can find a directory of New Orleans churches, the hours of services and make arrangements for transportation. If he desires to visit in one of New Orleans' homes, this can usually be arranged, since many families have signified their wish to have service men in their homes for meals Saturday night or Sunday.

Anticipating that many soldiers will want to visit the Nation's Capital, the Army is building two recreation camps near Washington. A camp with facilities for 1,000 white men has just been opened across the Potomac River north of the approach to the Arlington Memorial Bridge where visiting soldiers will get a beautiful view of the Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument and the Capitol dome in the distance.

A second 500-man camp, for colored soldiers, is to be built in Anacostia, on the Washington outskirts.

While the Washington camps are designed to serve principally troops from nearby training centers, their facilities will also be available to other soldiers visiting Washington, the Army has announced.

Locations of Camps

Construction of all the camps is done in co-operation with the National Park Service and with the use of CCC labor. Nine camps are already in use; 15 are under construction and eight more have been authorized.

Camps in use are located near Washington; Mobile, Ala.; Panama City and Pensacola, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Cascade, Md.; Biloxi, Gulfport and Pascagoula, Miss. The Mobile camp is being increased in capacity from 500 to 1,000 and the New Orleans camp from 1,000 to 2,000 because of the popularity they have developed.

Camps now under construction are near Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Fla.; Savannah, Ga.; Poponesset Beach, Mass. (for day use only); Portsmouth, N. H.; Charleston, S. C.; Galveston, Texas; Anacostia, D. C.; Chicago and Havana, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis, Lake of the Ozarks, Mo.; and Wilmington, N. C. In addition facilities are being developed at Yorktown Beach, Va., to enable soldiers to enjoy outings at that resort.

New camps just authorized are to be established at Huntsville, Ala.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Island Beach, N. J.; Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Lake Brownwood and Fort Worth, Texas; and Los Angeles, Calif.

Most camps are located within walking distance of downtown sections of selected towns and cities.

Tents will be prepared for heating so they may be used in winter as well as summer.

Entertainment and recreation is arranged for the visiting troops by commanding officers of the respective areas in co-operation with local defense councils and other agencies.

Strike Black-Out

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Striking electrical workers today ordered a 30-minute black-out of Times Square's blazing lights tomorrow night to dramatize their city-wide walkout.

Officials of Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, American Federation of Labor, said all large outdoor advertising signs and theater marquees along Broadway would be darkened at 8 p. m. (E. S. T.), leaving the area lighted only by street and store window lights.

Union representatives said advertisers had voiced no objection to the demonstration. Some advertisers notified the company and the union that they were taking no par in the controversy.

Eire Feels the Pinch of Neutrality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Privations which people of Eire must suffer as the price of neutrality have been stressed again lately by Premier Eamon de Valera.

Mr de Valera told the Dail he looked forward to the coming winter with great apprehension. As to why the people had to suffer, he said that Eire's proclaimed policy of neutrality did not fit in with the position of the two nations (Britain and the United States) with whom they had done most business in the past, and nothing that Eire's government could do could alter that fact.

How has Eire been affected by the war to date?

Eire is a food-producing country. Normally its exports consist chiefly of cattle and dairy produce. This diminished the danger of food shortage and enabled Eire to carry on without a rationing system when Britain was severely rationed. The Government policy during the first year of war was to urge people to buy in reserve-supplies while shipping facilities were plentiful. As a result trade was stimulated and there was a general feeling of prosperity.

Farmers suffered early from the cutting off of imported phosphates and chemical fertilizers which were increasingly difficult to obtain. The Government helped with credit schemes and Britain allowed special shipping facilities.

Wheat Shortage Faced

Now Eire is faced with a wheat shortage. In 1940, about 40 per cent of its wheat supply was homegrown. Cargoes of grain from overseas were sunk and it became vitally necessary to conserve supplies and to increase the area under tillage. A compulsory tillage scheme was introduced under which, at the present time, one fifth of each arable holding must be tilled.

The Government has taken over some farms where the tillage scheme has not been complied with. In 1940, total tillage was 1,800,000 acres, but, in the present year, 2,750,000 acres are needed to make up for grain imports cut off. For wheat alone it is estimated that an additional 250,000 acres are required this year.

No longer could Eire count upon the services of Britsh or neutral shipping and freightage rates are prohibitive. Without a mercantile marine Eire is for all practical purposes blockaded. So, besides launching a "Grow More Wheat" campaign, the Government immediately restricted the use of wheaten products in hotels and restaurants, etc., and imposed a 95 per cent extract of wheat upon the millers in place of the former 70 per cent. This produced a "war bread," coarser in texture, and light brown in color. Now white flour is a novelty only seen in small quantities smuggled from Northern Ireland.

The possibility of mixing oats, barley, or—as now seems most likely—potato flour in the bread, is being considered. Grain Importers (Eire) Ltd., has been formed by the Government to arrange for the import of wheat and all the available shipping space in ships bought or chartered, is to be reserved for this commodity.

Five Ships Purchased

The building up of an Irish mercantile marine has begun with the purchase of five ships in America. Already two shiploads of grain have been brought from overseas to Lisbon, to be transshipped to smaller Irish vessels for their final journey. A shipload of 2,500 tons has now reached Dublin.

Huge quantities of maize from South America used to be imported as animal feeding stuffs. But this supply is now entirely cut off. Farmers were urged to grow oats and barley as an alternative.

After the 1940 harvest many farmers wanted to export their surplus oats and barley to Britain where good prices could be had. But the Government insisted that it must be held and used for cattle feeding in Eire. Besides this the Government has recommended silage for winter feeding and advanced credit to farmers who carry out such plans.

Eire is now completely independent in the matter of sugar. Four large sugar factories handle the beet crop which is sufficient for home needs. The only difficulty about sugar is that a considerable amount of smuggling into Northern Ireland has been going on, depleting home supplies. Steps are now being taken to check this by rationing wholesalers, retailers, and—possibly—consumers.

Eire's chief food problems, apart from wheat, are concerned with those imported goods for which no effective home substitutes have yet been found. Tea is the leading example. The tea ration remains at 1½ oz. per head per week. Cocoa is practically unobtainable, and the Minister of Supplies has stated that there is not enough to ration. Coffee is difficult to obtain and is unofficially rationed by the retailers. Margarine is very scarce, but Irish butter is now plentiful.

Fruit in Luxury Class

Oranges and lemons are definitely in the luxury category. Tomatoes have been, but with the Irish supply becoming more plentiful, prices will drop.

Permits for the sale of more than £5 worth of timber have now to be obtained and the Minister of Industry has announced that, when existing stocks of imported timber are exhausted, large-scale building operations will be impossible. The export of native timber is forbidden. Like timber, newsprint is limited though this is now being manufactured in Ireland.

Coal supplies have been falling off in quantity and quality since Britain reserved its best grades for essential home industries. Thousands of men are now working on the bogs in a huge peat-cutting drive which aims at winning 8,000,000 tons of peat to replace imported coal. Two tons of peat, it is calculated, are equivalent to one ton of coal.

Civilians, soldiers, and the newly-formed Construction Corps, are all occupied in this campaign. A subsidiary problem is that of transport for, with the acute shortage of gasoline, the bringing of peat from the bogs is not an easy matter. Peat is being used experimentally for industrial and railway purposes in place of coal.

Electric Power Curtailed

Already towns in specified "turf areas" are not allotted any of the scanty supplies of coal from Britain. Eire has made up its mind to be dependent upon the fuel drawn from its own bogs.

A period of tighter control of supplies and more rationing has been foreshadowed for the immediate future. Electric power—which in Dublin depends on coal supplies—is to be drastically curtailed. Railway and public transport services, which have already suffered, will be cut down still further.

On the production side, the land is coming into its own. Cultivation of the soil, the draining of bogs and the cutting of turf, has meant far greater activity in rural areas than ever before. As industry slows down for lack of essential supplies, work in the rural areas increases. Cut off from outside sources of supply, Eire has gone back to the land.

Precision Instruments Stolen; Rivals Aid Detroit Plants

By the Associated Press

Toolmakers in two Detroit plants crippled by thefts of precision instruments went ahead on full defense production schedules today thanks to quick help from rival companies and private citizens.

Word of the thieves' work got around rapidly, and help came fast—from as far distant as Minneapolis.

Heavily engaged on defense work, the Majestic Tool and Manufacturing Corporation and the Central Machine Company were invaded early Aug. 3 by thieves who stole several thousand dollars worth of micrometers, gauges, and other instruments.

A halt to production appeared inevitable. Meanwhile, the Federal Bureau of Investigation started an inquiry to determine if saboteurs were responsible. Then the help started coming in to grateful managements.

"Within a short time," said John W. Parker, President of the Majestic Company, "we had enough instruments to continue our work on a full-time basis. Without them we would have been forced to shut down indefinitely."

The Majestic Company employs 120 men, the Central Machine about 40.

Washington — John L. Lewis reorganized the gas, coke and chemical divisions of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Mine Workers union with the apparent intention of expanding organizing activity among approximately 600,000 workers in the gas, coke and chemical industries.

Mr. Lewis, who is President of the United Mine Workers, appointed one of his principal lieutenants, Ora E. Gasaway of Brazil, Ind., as President of the division and his daughter, Miss Kathryn Lewis, as secretary.

The gas, coke and chemical division, better known in labor circles as District 50, is concerned now with a strike in 19 plants of the United States Gypsum Company. It is considering expansion to cover the du Pont plants and other manufacturing activities as well as gas utility companies and concerns using the by-products of coal for manufacturing purposes.

Buffalo, N. Y.—C. I. O. Organizational Director Allan S. Haywood said he was making a survey of the demands for industrial organization of unorganized railroad workers, and that a C. I. O. charter had been issued to one such group.

"We will not disturb the old railroad brotherhoods," Mr. Haywood asserted, but we have received many requests for organization from such groups as the shopmen and maintenance-of-way workers."

The C. I. O. official said a local C. I. O. union charter has been issued in New Haven, Conn., and an application received from another group in Detroit. "Many other requests" have been received in the past six months, he added.

Chicago—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor accused Edwin S. Smith of "bias, unfairness and prejudice" and said he was unfit to remain a member of the National Relations Board.

Mr. Smith, whose six-year term on the Board expires Aug. 27, has been the target of A. F. of L. criticism that he was partial to the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A dozen resolutions demanding that Communist, Fascist or Nazi sympathizers be barred from the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers threaten to split the union's sixth annual convention.

The proposals were only a few of 239 resolutions already submitted but which must go through committees before coming to a vote by the 1,000 delegates.

Indicative of the anti-Communist resolutions was that by Local 490 of Chrysler workers at Highland Park, Mich. It favored an amendment to the union's constitution "that will prohibit any member of the Nazi, Fascist or Communist Party from holding office in any local or international union."

Joplin, Mo.—Reid Robinson of Denver, Colo., President of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (C. I. O.), urged the formation of a political party made up of laborers, farmers, professional workers and small businessmen in his annual report prepared for the 38th convention of the international union.

San Francisco—An estimated 20 per cent of San Francisco's milk supply was withheld in a dispute over unionizing dairies in Marin and southern Sonoma Counties.

Farmers have established their own picket lines, in mobile motorized units, in reprisal against picketing of 10 dairies by the A. F. of L. milkers' union which is seeking to enlist employees as members.

Thomas Foster, general manager of the Marin-Dell Company, said daily consumption of milk in San Francisco was between 45,000 and 50,000 gallons and that 20 per cent had been cut off already.

Japan Gets Iron From Sea

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Cut off from its American supply of scrap iron, Japan has turned to the ocean to get this essential munitions product, sources here said today, reporting that Japanese salvage firms had begun operations to raise shipwrecks in waters under Japanese control.

Listed as a possible source of 15,000 tons of metal is the $8,000,000 American liner President Hoover, which grounded on Hoishito Island, near Formosa, on Nov. 12, 1937. Japan already has taken about 7,000 tons from the wreck.

Salvagers expect to get 2,500 tons of metal from the Iwate Maru, which sank off the coast of Saghalien in January, 1938.

Also listed for salvage is the Russian liner Indigirka, 2,690 tons, which sank of Hokkaido Island with 700 fatalities during a storm in December, 1939.

A coral reef handed the Japanese a load of scrap iron in the wrecked liner Hofuku Maru, sunk of Okinawa in a fog. For several years the ship was below water and then one day a fisherman was surprised to see her mast and funnels above the surface. Divers said the coral reef pushed the ship toward the surface as it grew and salvage was expected to be easy.

10,000 Books for Army Libraries Netted in Week's Drive in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Soldiers in camps in the Sixth Corps area will be able to keep up with their reading, thanks to Chicago residents who, during a week's drive by the Chicago Public Library, donated nearly 10,000 books. A dearth of good reading material in the camp libraries was responsible for the drive.

Not only will the men in service now be well supplied with the best sellers, but they will also have a chance to brush up on some of the classics and best sellers of other years. For soldiers like to read good books just like the folks back home. Therefore, the library asked that Chicagoans donate only the books they themselves would want to read and not discards from attic and cellar. As a result, in contrast to a book drive during the first World War which brought in old textbooks, catalogues, juveniles and many books good only for waste paper, this time less than 10 per cent of the donations had to be discarded.

Indications of the reading tastes of Chicagoans were seen in the large number of non-fiction books including biography, travel, history, social science and philosophy. There were a number of copies of "Gone With the Wind," "Rebecca," "The Family," "How Green Was My Valley," "The Good Earth," "Peking Picnic," "Inside Story," and "Night Flight." Collections of plays, poems, and short stories, always popular, were plentiful, as were copies of Sherlock Holmes, Shakespeare's plays, and books by Dumas, Conrad, Hardy, Poe, and Kipling.

That Chicagoans used this as an opportunity to serve was seen in the large number of brand new books, purchased especially for this drive. One well-known Chicago mystery writer gave 10 new copies of his latest book inscribed "A gift to the service, Hope you like the story, Soldier."

C. B. Roden, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, points to the important role books play in library morale. Many of the men, it has been found, for the first time in years, now have time to devote to reading and as a result ask not only for light fiction, but for books on music, art, and philosophy and also for some of the heaviest of literature.

Books received by the library are prepared with book pocket and catalogue card, and ready for distribution, are sent directly to camp service clubs.

And This Is Only a Bit of Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Departments of Highway and Commerce

Seen on a Tour of the Keystone State

Upper: South of Tamaqua in Schuylkill County on Route 29. Lower: A Pennsylvania highway.

Pennsylvania Byways Are Rich in Surprises

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Vacationists who really take the time to stop and see Pennsylvania, explore its byways, and climb to the crests of its blue hills, are discovering a region rich in varied scenic and recreational opportunities.

Dude ranches usually are associated with the West. In past years, however, these popular vacation diversions have moved east and in Pennsylvania alone there are five of these horse wrangling resorts. For example, three miles northeast of Milford, which is on U. S. Route 6, along the Delaware river in the Pocono region, there is a 700-acre ranch with access to 50,000 acres of riding trails.

For the traveler seeking a quiet retreat Blue Ridge Summit, a resort village close to the Mason Dixon Line and only a few miles southeast of Waynesboro on State Route 6, offers complete seclusion. Nearby are such historical places as Gettysburg Battlefield National Park and President James Buchanan's Birthplace Cabin in Chambersburg. Also close by are three State parks, Caledonia, Mont Alto, and James Buchanan Park.

Other vacation resorts offering sports and social events include those in the Poconos, at Eagles Mere and near Montrose in northeastern Pennsylvania; Bedford and Uniontown in the southwestern part of the State; Conneaut Lake in the northwestern section; and Wernersville in central Pennsylvania near Reading, Harrisburg and Lebanon.

Sea Vacations

A number of cool "Cruiseway" vacation tours, ranging from nine to 13 days in duration, to Miami Beach, St. Augustine, Jacksonville, Hollywood Beach and Ponte Verda

Tourabouts

Beach in Florida, Sea Island Beach, Georgia, and a combination Miami-Havana tour, are announced by Clyde-Mallory Lines. These trips are offered at economical rates which include accommodations at resort hotels as well as a round-trip ocean voyage aboard either of the cruise liners, Cherokee and Seminole. There is a Clyde-Mallory sailing every Tuesday and Saturday from New York.

Alcoa Cruise

Alcoa (American Aluminum Company of America) Steamship Lines, now operating the Evangeline and the Acadia to the Caribbean on regularly scheduled cruises, report that St. Lucia, one of the loveliest of the tropic isles that curve along the eastern edge of the Caribbean from St. Thomas to the tip of South America, is enjoying one of its most prosperous tourist seasons. Visitors on brief cruise calls may make a conducted motor tour of St. Lucia which includes a trip to the mountain called Morne Fortune from which point the vast panorama of the island may be seen. From Morne Fortune the tour crosses Cul de Sac Valley, with its acres of sugar plantations, and skirts the shoreline of a blue deepwater bay, winding through dense forests where tropical birds flutter through the branches. St. Lucia's chief port is Castries, where the Alcoa Liners call regularly on their fortnightly cruises to Trinidad and other islands of the West Indies.

Spring in Brazil

As North America looks toward fall South America prepares for spring and one of its most brilliant seasons. August and September are considered to be outstanding for vacationists who wish to combine the coming of a South American spring with a number of outstanding social attractions, in particular the opera season in Rio de Janeiro. Not only have some of the finest singers of the Metropolitan and the Paris Opera journeyed to Rio for this occasion but also a program of nearly a score of operas is scheduled. Cruises to Rio are operated from New York every fortnight by the Moore-McCormack Lines.

Jasper Park Rides

Early breakfast horseback rides to varied scenic locations in the Canadian Rockies from Jasper Park Lodge have proved so popular this summer that the management has decided to make them a regular feature. On arrival at the temporary camp site the guests dismount and sit down to a breakfast previously laid out by the chefs. One of the most popular trails is the ride on the shores of Lake Edith.

Travel Notes

More than 50,000,000 flowers will be in bloom to greet visitors to the fourth annual gladiolus Festival to be held in Momence, Ill., Aug. 7 to 9. . . . The S. S. African Comet, sister ship of the liner S. S. African Comet, will be christened and launched at Pascagoula, Miss., Aug. 23. . . . New Hampshire plans to stage a week-long Craftsman's Fair at Hanover, Aug. 11-16. . . . The annual Lipton Cup yacht races will be held at Grand Lake, Colo., Aug. 17-23. . . . Golf, tennis, swimming and ice skating will highlight the August program at Lake Placid. . . . And remember—don't pet the bears in Yellowstone National Park! . . . Using a cast of native Ottawa Indians from the regions of Petoskey, Mich., this community will present its annual Hiawatha pageant Aug. 14 and 15.

Welles-Oumansky Notes on U. S. Soviet Aid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Text of the notes exchanged between Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles and Constantine A. Oumansky, Russian Ambassador:

His Excellency:

My Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I am pleased to inform you that the Government of the United States has decided to give all economic assistance practicable for the purpose of strengthening the Soviet Union in its struggle against armed aggression. This decision has been prompted by the conviction of the Government of the United States that the strengthening of the armed resistance of the Soviet Union to the predatory attack of an aggressor who is threatening the security and independence not only of the Soviet Union but also of all other nations is in the interest of the national defense of the United States.

In accordance with this decision of the Government of the United States and in order to implement the policy enunciated above, the Government of the United States is giving the most friendly consideration to requests from the Government, institutions, or agencies of the Soviet Union relative to the placing in this Country of orders for articles and materials urgently required for the needs of the national defense of the Soviet Union and, for the purpose of promoting the speedy completion and delivery of such articles and materials is extending to these orders priority assistance upon the principles applicable to the orders of countries struggling against aggression.

In order to facilitate the extension of economic assistance to the Soviet Union, the Department of State is also issuing unlimited licenses permitting the export to the Soviet Union of a wide variety of articles and materials needed for the strengthening of the defense of that country, in accordance with the principles applicable to the furnishing of such articles and materials as are needed for the same purpose by other countries resisting aggression.

The appropriate authorities of the Government of the United States, in pursuance of the decision to which I have above referred, are also giving their favorable consideration to requests for the extension of available American shipping facilities for the purpose of expediting the shipment to the Soviet Union of articles and materials needed for the national defense of that country.

I am, my dear Mr. Oumansky, very sincerely yours,

(Signed) SUMNER WELLS,
Acting Secretary.

Aug. 2, 1941.

My Dear Mr. Acting Secretary:

I am pleased to take notice of the contents of your communication of this date in which you informed me that the Government of the United States has decided to give all economic assistance practicable for the purpose of strengthening the Soviet Union in its struggle against armed aggression. You add that this decision has been prompted by the conviction of the Government of the United States that the strengthening of the armed resistance of the Soviet Union to the predatory attack of an aggressor who is threatening the security and independence not only of the Soviet Union but also of all other nations is in the interest of the national defense of the United States.

Hopes Aid Is Prompt

On behalf of my Government, I wish to emphasize the correctness of the view that the aggressor who has treacherously invaded my country is threatening the security and independence of all freedom loving nations and that this threat naturally creates a community of interest of national defense of those nations. My Government has directed me to express to the Government of the United States its confidence that the economic assistance you refer to in your note will be of such scope and carried out with such expedition as to correspond to the magnitude of the military operations in which the Soviet Union is engaging, in offering armed resistance to the aggressor—a resistance which, as you so justly observed, is also in the interest of the national defense of the United States.

I am also pleased to note your statement that:

"In accordance with this decision of the Government of the United States and in order to implement the policy enunciated above, the Government of the United States is giving the most friendly consideration to requests from the Government, institutions, or agencies of the Soviet Union relative to the placing in this country of orders for articles and materials urgently required for the needs of the national defense of the Soviet Union and, for the purpose of promoting the speedy completion and delivery of such articles and materials is extending to these orders priority assistance upon the principles applicable to the orders of countries struggling against aggression.

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"The appropriate authorities of the Government of the United States, in pursuance of the decision to which I have above referred, are also giving their favorable consideration to requests for the extension of available shipping facilities for the purpose of expediting the shipment to the Soviet Union of articles and materials needed for the national defense of that country."

I am, my dear Mr. Welles,
Very sincerely yours,
(Signed)
Constantine A. Oumansky.

Draft Board Officials Sentenced in Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Two officials of a local Selective Service Board were sentenced to prison terms on charges of conspiracy and bribery to defer a draftee. It was the first Chicago case of its kind since the Selective Service Act became effective.

Joseph W. Nosek, an attorney, chairman of Board 110, was sentenced to three years on a charge of accepting $35 from Walter Kukovec, a registrant. Dr. J. P. Gardzielewski, examing physician for the Board, was sentenced to two years for conspiracy in the case. Both were convicted by a jury.

Federal Judge William H. Campbell denied motions for a new trial and for probation.

Transcontinental 'Speechway' Due to Be Completed in 1942

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It seems incredible after the flood of films that we have witnessed depicting the building of the first telegraph line, the first transcontinental railroad, that the first transcontinental telephone cable is not expected to be completed before the end of 1942.

In these days of transcontinental radio programs and telephone calls hardly any of us give a thought to the physical channels over which such communication travels. But there it is: despite all the fat cables in the East and Far West that carry most of our wire communication, the United States itself is still linked by "open wire" pole lines—those dozens of wires carried on wooden crossarms that are seen stretching across the hills and valleys.

Now, to supplement the open wire pole lines with cables buried in the ground, the Federal Communications Commission has recently granted the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Bell Telephone Company of Nevada permission to install twin cables between Salt Lake City, Utah, and Sacramento, Calif. This link, 607 miles, will connect the Eastern cable network at Omaha, Neb., with the Western cable network at Sacramento. The Salt Lake City-Sacramento project, to cost $7,400,000, is the third and last link in a $20,000,000 project to provide a trouble-proof "speechway" from coast to coast. The other two links, recently authorized by the FCC, connect Omaha and Cheyenne, and Cheyenne and Salt Lake City. The eastern cable network was extended to Omaha in 1931.

Working Night and Day

So, today, telephone crews are toiling, as did railroad and telegraph construction gangs of a past generation, over mountains and desert which still provide problems, to bridge the Nation with more channels of speech.

Cable construction crews are working night and day on the project, on account of national defense and mounting business requirements, to complete the project in record time. Powerful tractors pull a special plow which in one operation digs the trench, lays the cable and backfills the trench. The two cables are fed directly from their reels into a furrow made by a plow with a hollow share through which the cables pass.

The cable is buried through most of its 1,500 mile stretch to protect it from sleet, wind and other factors which frequently disrupt open wire lines. In certain open areas, according to the FCC, the cables will be tape-armored to prevent damage by rodents, such as gophers, while in places that are subject to lightning, the cables will have special shielding.

In the Sacramento-Reno region, the telephone company said, there have been 27 serious interruptions to open wire service through storm damage in the past three years. Thus, with the new cables it will be possible to re-rout traffic over them, in case of open wire line failure, and with better quality transmission.

First Used in 1915

The first transcontinental telephone line was opened to public use on Jan. 27, 1915, the FCC disclosed. The voice sounded like an early phonograph record and the amplification was strictly limited. There was an average of two messages a day and only calls from New York, Boston, or Washington to San Francisco were accepted unconditionally. The telephone company had a bureau at first that used to render a verdict on the spot as to the feasibility of calls from other points.

Today, the FCC said, transcontinental calls are completed in an average of two minutes as compared with a delay of about an hour in the early years. The 1915 rate for a three-minute transcontinental call was $20.70 while the station-to-station rate today is four dollars for the same call while the Sunday and holiday rate is three dollars.

These new cables will relieve the four principal open wire lines to the West which are now carrying capacity loads in major sections. By placing carrier systems, called Type K, on these cables, 12 carrier channels will be provided for each two pairs of wires capable of handling that many telephone circuits or as many as 200 telegraph circuits. Telephoto or picture channels will also be provided. For radio programs two or thre adjacent carrier channels may be combined to provide a single high quality program channel.

By using carrier systems two 50-pair cables are large enough to have an ultimate capacity more than twice as great as one of the 300-pair cables of an earlier day.

Peatmoss—An August Friend

Peatmoss is a great friend when the hot, sultry days of late August roll around. Each season more and more gardeners learn to use this product of many helps. Peatmoss is known primarily as a mulch; when so used it keeps most of the weeds eliminated; it does away with the problem of cultivation; and usually means that one does not have to use the hose.

The imported moss has, of course, been cut off. But many supply houses put in a huge supply two seasons ago, and several places in the United States are now producing it in commercial quantities.

There are two general uses for peatmoss. The first, a mulch, has many more possibilities for good gardening than most of us are aware of. The most usual place it is used is the perennial border. When the perennials get large and bushy, it is pleasant (and easy!) to mulch the border for the balance of the season. It eliminates work and keeps the plants vigorous and blooming. Unless you have grown perennial phlox and veronica longifolia subsessilis by this mulch method instead of cultivation, there is a pleasant surprise awaiting.

Try It For Annuals

Try peatmoss for the annuals. Finely pulverized moss can be spread along the rows of zinnias, calendulas, cosmos, annual phlox, marigolds, gladiolus, and other flowers. Make the strip about six inches wide, and nestle it in closely around the stalks.

Another suggestion, if one has home fruits, is to mulch the raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, rhubarb, and asparagus in late July or early August. It keeps down weeds and promotes growth for next season's crops.

There's a second point about this product that is too little considered. Mulching is a valuable gardening technique about which we are learning more and more; but also peatmoss is a pure humus product and after it has served its season as a mulch it becomes incorporated in the soil.

Peatmoss is itself decayed organic material that in certain boggy areas has been held in an arrested state for untold thousands of years. The general commercial practice is to dig the moss from the bog, ripen and sun it for a year or two, and then granulate and bale it for commercial use. One can buy the moss today in various granulated sizes. The cost is not high when one considers that one is purchasing valuable humus.

As Winter Covering

The fact is this product seems the answer to many a soil need. Whether the garden soil is of the heavy, clayey type, or the light, sandy type, peatmoss is what is needed to add to the humus content. It is usually a statement of fact that all gardens need humus. We do not use enough natural, or dried, animal manures, to maintain the necessary amount of humus in the soil. The only food available to the thousands of tiny, feeding rootlets in the garden is that in soluble form. The vital nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash must be in a liquid solution before they help produce husky plants and beautiful blooms.

The chief problem in order to provide this carrying agent is to have an ample supply of humus material, for it is in the humus that moisture is stored. Peatmoss is a splendid agent for this. If the gardener adds some year by year, it is an excellent way to increase the humus content of the soil, and thus help the flowers, fruits, and vegetables obtain the foods necessary.

Another way peatmoss is the gardener's friend is for winter covering. There is disagreement among gardeners as to the value and necessity for winter covering. But if you believe in it, peatmoss is excellent for it.

When shall the summer mulching be done? The best time is after a good rain, when you have stirred the top soil, and pulled out the weeds. Cover the soil to a depth of one and a half to two inches. Peatmoss saves work, produces more beautiful flowers, and helps the soil. It's a good triple play in any garden! H.S.P.

A Tuesday feature

Plastics Shortage Hits Many Trades

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The "juke box" trade and the novelty and toy industries were hit yesterday by a new civilian allocation program cutting off supplies of plastic for non-essential uses.

Insufficient supplies of synthetic resins, resulting from a shortage of formaldehyde, will make it impossible to allocate plastics for "items considered non-essential to the civilian welfare during the present emergency," it was announced.

No more plastics will be available after Aug. 23 for the manufacture of advertising premiums, mechanical record players, toys, amateur cameras, novelties, and similar articles.

The Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply announced also that it was investigating formaldehyde prices because of "numerous reports that the less scrupulous distributors are exacting excessive prices."

Formaldehyde and ammonia, both derivatives of methanol, have been in increasingly heavy demand, the former as a substitute for scarce materials required by defense production and the latter for use in the manufacture of explosives.

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The Home Forum

They Came In To Sew

THE WAR has brought about many changes, some of great, some of little importance. Among the latter may now be counted the recrudescence of the sewing-woman, or "little dressmaker," who had, since the constantly increasing output of well-cut "ready-mades," become a less important feature on the domestic landscape.

But, now that the number of new things we can buy is strictly limited, we are all busy repairing our garments, pulling out pieces of material from drawers and chests, renovating old-fashioned frocks, and in general making the best of the situation. And so it has happened that everyone is now seeking the handy needlewoman, besieging her with urgent commissions.

This new feature of the now so constantly changing home front has brought back to my mind a whole succession of familiar figures belonging to my youth and early girlhood. And, recalling them, it seems to me that most of them had something a little unusual and noticeably characteristic about them—almost as though their particular work had set its special seal upon them, as in the case of other workers—cobblers, for instance, watchmakers, shepherds, sailors.

* * *

There was one little creature who, in the days of my early youth, used to be installed periodically in the nursery from morning till evening for two or three days at a time, during which periods she dealt with our juvenile wardrobe. I can see her so plainly that it is difficult to realize how long a tale of years has gone by since I saw her in the flesh.

Her name was Miss Bradbury. Her age none knew, but a suggestion of the apocryphal hung about it; for it was said that she had made his first trousers for our local M. P. who, at the time Miss Bradbury was working for us, was already a gray-haired man.

She was small, so small that even to us children she seemed a tiny creature. She had red hair with, so far as I can remember, not a suspicion of gray in it, fastened smoothly back onto her neck with a broad slide; and below the slide there were curls. She always wore a black dress, with a narrow white frilling—very white—edging the top of her collar-band, and her face was rather like that of one of the dwarfs in Disney's "Snow White," reddish in color and with a decidedly Disneyish cast of feature.

She was a prim little person—there was no joking with Miss Bradbury, and my recollection of her holds no smiles. But that may have been on account of her habit, which seemed both daring and dangerous to us, of keeping her pins in her mouth while she was fitting our clothes. A fascinated interest in this practice seems to overshadow, in my memory, all other recollections.

* * *

Later on, there used to come to the house two Norwegian dressmaking sisters, who were quite an institution in the town. You had to book them months ahead; and there was a touch of hauteur, almost of condescension in their attitude toward their employers. They were blue-eyed, slender, and upright and spoke with a slight, but agreeable foreign accent. How they came to be living in England, I know not. Miss Bradbury had always had all her meals in the nursery, but the Dalbergs had theirs served to them privately in the morning-room, and were not to be disturbed for half-an-hour after they had finished their midday dinner. They were certainly able dressmakers and they knew their worth. You had to go carefully in your dealings with them; otherwise, they might refuse to patronize you, so to speak.

Some sort of disagreement did eventually arise between them and my mother who had, it must be confessed, something of an autocratic way with her, and decided opinions on matters sartorial. This led to one of those awkward situations that occur not infrequently in provincial towns, namely, the necessity of having to pass by, with a self-consciously abstracted gaze, people with whom you had once been on friendly and familiar terms. And one met them so often!

* * *

Next on the scene came "Tarks."

"Tarks" (her real name was Starkey, Bella Starkey in full) was a genial and delightful soul. My sister and I must have been about fourteen and fifteen years old when "Tarks" first came to make clothes for us. She was what is commonly known as a "caution." She had thick black hair, which she wore in a heavy curled fringe right down to her eyes. "Tarks," too, had blue eyes—very blue, very bright, with black lashes; she had bright red cheeks and the kind of forceful, turn-up-nosed, amusing little face that one not infrequently finds among coster-folk. She was immensely brisk and energetic, full of vivacity and spirit. She had a habit of stroking down the front of your skirt with her hard, uncompromising little hands, so vigorously that it actually hurt. I can almost feel it now. "Tarks" didn't care in the least what she said to anybody and was altogether a most vital and dramatic creature. She had a passion for sensational drama, for which the cheap theater at her end of the town made liberal provision. With flaming eyes and excited gestures, she would give an account of the main features of the play she had seen the night before, and one felt that little was lost in the telling. Miss Starkey had a bachelor brother, Marcus, of whom she was proud, for Marcus was "in business for himself." He cherished, she used to tell us, a great admiration for my mother, whom he knew by sight; considering her, so it appeared, to be the most stylish and beautiful woman he had ever seen.

* * *

Though she does not properly come into this class, I cannot bear to leave out all mention of Miss Dow, principal dressmaker at the leading draper's in the town. To be exact, she was one of two principal dressmakers, each of whom had her own particular clientele. Mrs. Kelly was a striking woman with yellow hair and a dashing appearance. She catered mainly for people who cultivated a fashionable and by no means inconspicuous style. Miss Dow's clients preferred a quieter kind of elegance. I have a suspicion that we Dowites cherished a faint contempt for the Kellyites, which was horridly snobbish of us.

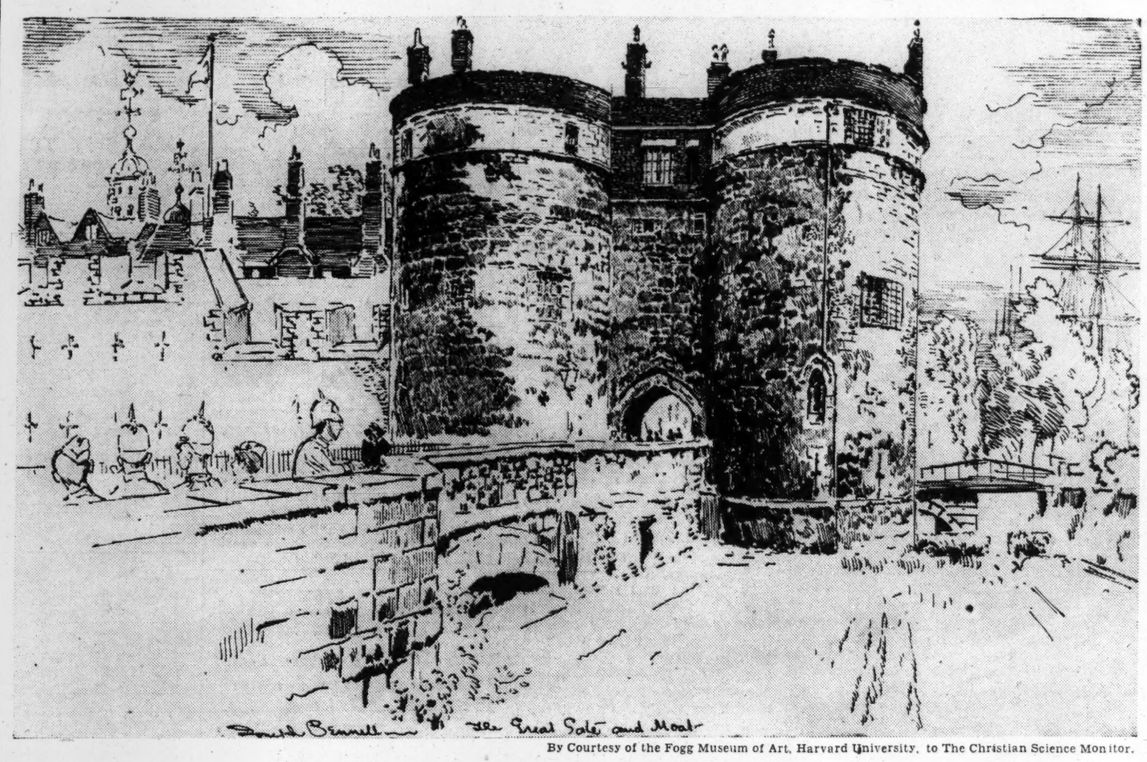
Miss Dow was a small woman with a quiet voice. She wore an entirely unconvincing black wig, and her face was of a curious dead white which I remember most distinctly. Her skin was covered with tiny fine wrinkles and looked as though it would be soft to the touch. I remember her eyes, too. They were brown and small, with eyelids that dropped at the corners, which often gives a wise, kindly look. Elephants have, oddly, eyes like that. Miss Dow took a great personal interest in her clients; she would inquire anxiously on Monday morning, should you happen to come in, whether your new frock that went home on Saturday had got spoiled in Sunday's unexpected shower. She used to address my mother as "my dear" and had a queer habit of giving her little pinches. This was all the more strange, inasmuch as Mother was not a person with whom people generally took liberties.

* * *

Other figures come into my mind—"Bishy," most faithful of old family friends, whose fat little form was always enveloped in a large white apron. "Bishy" was a slow sewer; but she never minded what job she was put to, nor how much teasing she got. She worked for so many people that you could be tolerably sure of seeing her among the honored guests when any of your friends got married. And there was Miss Elsie Brown, pretty and rather slapdash. She had a tiresome habit of putting left sleeves in right armholes. Elsie got married. I wonder whether her husband got his shirtsleeves sewn in wrong. I'm sure he forgave Elsie if he did.

Of late years, ready-made clothes have, as I said before, tended to eliminate the personal touch in dressmaking; and, in many ways, this is an advantage. All the same, in spite of vivid recollections of long hours of fatiguing "trying-on," of the initial stages of envelopment in scratchy "foundation" lining, and of not infrequent pinpricks, my memories of those bygone dressmakers are pleasant ones. We shall not see their like again.

ROSE FYLEMAN



By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to The Christian Science Monitor.

"THE GREAT GATE AND MOAT": *A Drawing by Joseph Pennell*

JOSEPH PENNELL (1857-1926) was a Philadelphia-born American artist who achieved eminence as a print-maker and illustrator. He studied with Thomas Eakins, and later went abroad. With his wife, Elizabeth Robins Pennell, he collaborated in producing a number of handsome books. They lived in London, where he was art critic for a London newspaper, but they also traveled a great deal in search of subject matter. His earlier illustrations portrayed architectural relics and scenic landscapes, but later he depicted many other themes, for which he had cultivated a considerable aptitude in line technique. This view, "The Great Gate and Moat," is one of a series of pen drawings that he made of the Tower of London. Several of the drawings in this series are now in the collection of the Fogg Museum of Art at Harvard University.

D. A.

Early Apples

The drowsing fragrance of summer stills
  By flower-rimmed roadside and purple stream;
And wide the reach of the sun-drenched hills;
  And bright the bent of the noontide dream.
And the crystal wings of the dragonfly
  Dart and drift with the slumbrous hours;
Now on the lift of a cobalt sky,
  Now where the deep of a maple towers.
And, rich with song, through the dancing heat,
The ancient orchard is mellow-sweet.

LEONE RICE GRELLE

Power Is Not In Numbers

THE INTEREST with which we contemplate a nation or people, is often in great disproportion to its numbers. The little States of Greece stand unrivalled on the pages of history, as the early instructors and civilizers of the race. The small community of the Waldenses, pent up in the narrow valleys of Piedmont, was the repository of that inestimable treasure—the vitality of our holy religion—during the long night while the rest of Europe lay torpid under the darkness of spiritual death. The few thousands of Moravians occupy a place on the records of the church, in the vigor of their zeal and the energy of their efforts to extend the triumphs of the gospel, which great Christian nations might worthily covet. And the small island of Britain is, at this hour, exerting an influence on the condition and destinies of the whole world, which the vast extent and the unnumbered myriads of China have not only never known, but would hardly be able to rival.—From "A Residence of Eight Years in Persia Among the Nestorian Christians," by REV. JUSTIN PERKINS. (1843.)

Sandt Kammeratskab

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

MANGE MENNESKER længes i vore Dage efter sandt og tilfredsstillende Kammeratskab, mere tiltrækkende Omgivelser, interessantere og mere indbringende Arbejde—kort sagt: bedre og lykkeligere Livsvilkaar.

For at bevirke den ønskede Forbedring i menneskelige Anliggender maa Tanken renses og aandeliggøres, saa den kan erkende Guds Skabelse som fuldkommen og fuldstændig, og man maa leve i Lydighed mod Guds Lov for Harmoni. Det er en bevislig Kendsgerning, at naar vi ydmygt og taknemmeligt erkender Guds Almagt, Allestedsnærvær og Alvidenhed, vil ængstelig Tvivl og mørke Bekymringer svinde bort, og vi befries herved for pinefuld Angst og vil kunne erkende en højere Grad af Herredømme, Ligevægt og Tillid til det gode.

Man spørger ofte, om en Forstaaelse af Kristen Videnskab kan helbrede Ensomhed, Utilfredshed og disharmoniske Forhold mellem Mennesker. Over for alle, som søger at overvinde huslig, fysisk, moralsk, økonomisk eller anden Slags Disharmoni, fastslaar Kristen Videnskab, støttende sig til bibelsk Autoritet, at alt godt er tilgængeligt for Mennesket som Guds Genspejling.

Kristen Videnskab berigtiger vildledt menneskelig Tænkning, som maatte have akkviesceret ved det onde som uundgaaeligt, stærkt og billiget af Gud, med den aandelige Sandhed, som aabenbarer Mennesket i et fredfyldt og harmonisk Liv under Guds, den guddommelige Kærligheds, aarvaagne Omsorg og Beskyttelse. Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, har skrevet (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, S. 5): "Fuldstændig afsondret fra denne dødelige Drøm, denne Sansningens Illusion og Blændværk, kommer Kristen Videnskab for at aabenbare Mennesket som Guds Billede, som Hans Idé, der lever i Enhed med Ham—Gud som den, der skænker alt, og Mennesket i Besiddelse af alt, hvad Gud skænker." Vi ser, at Menneskets Behov stilles af guddommeligt Princip, Kærlighed. Vi ved derfor, at vi kan se hen til Faderen med fuldkommen Forvisning om at modtage de aandelige Ideers guddommelige Gave, som vil lede os ind i de rette Forbindelser og i lykkelig Virksomhed.

I den herlige Bevidsthed om Menneskets Sønneforhold til Gud og Enhed med Ham kan ingen Sorgens, Adskillelsens eller Selvmedlidenhedens mesmeriske Suggestioner vedblive at eksistere. Hvert Menneske maa erkende, at hans retmæssige aandelige Hjem og Arv kommer fra Faderen, og at alt, hvad Gud skaber, i al Evighed er Kærnen i guddommelig Kærligheds Rigdom og Fuldstændighed. Kristus Jesus forstod denne Sandhed om virkelig Væren og fastslog sin Uadskillelighed fra sit guddommelige Ophav med disse Ord (Johannes-Evangeliet 8:29): "Og han, som sendte mig, er med mig; han har ikke ladet mig alene, fordi jeg gør altid det, som er ham til Behag."

Naar vi saaledes i Dag trofast stræber efter at følge Mesterens Eksempel og adlyder de guddommelige Forskrifter som han, medens vore Tanker stadig gennemsyres af den videnskabelige Sandhed om Menneskets Enhed med den uendelige Gud, det gode, vil vi se Fremgang, Muligheder, dagligt Udkomme og Lykke manifestere sig i vort daglige Liv.

En ung Kristen Videnskab-Studerende fik en Stilling i en stor By, langt borte fra hans tidligere Hjem, Venner og Familie. Efter kort Tids Forløb blev han grebet af en knugende Følelse af Ensomhed og Adskillelse. Ganske vist mødte han mange unge Mennesker i sit nye Arbejde, men deres Smag, Livsførelse og Valg af Adspredelser var vidt forskellig fra hans. En lumsk Fristelse angreb hans Tanker, at hvis han ønskede at gøre sig afholdt og vinde nye Venner, maatte han tage Del i deres selskabelige Hovedinteresser: Spiritus, Tobak og Kortspil, som han stadig saa sig omgivet af.

Den Studerende skubbede denne ubehagelige Suggestion fra sig og søgte Trøst og Oplysning i Bibelen og i Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* af Mrs. Eddy. Efter flittigt Studium og Bøn saa han klart, at den eneste Vej til stadig Fremgang og Lykke fandtes i urokkeligt at holde fast ved aandelig Tænkning og en ren Livsførelse. Dette besluttede han at gennemføre i Praksis, og det lykkedes ham ved Hjælp af Kristen Videnskabs Behandling. I Løbet af forbavsende kort Tid mødte han en Del unge Mennesker, der var lige saa ivrige som han efter at finde ligesindede Venner, og som ligesom han selv satte sig høje Idealer og levede efter en høj Standard. De oplevede mange gode Ting sammen og dannede flere Sammenslutninger, som varede ved og var til stor gensidig Glæde. Fra nu af gjorde han store Fremskridt i sit Arbejde og var lykkelig i sine nye Omgivelser. Men det bedste af det hele var, at det blev ham muligt virkelig at kunne hjælpe andre unge Mennesker, som stilledes over for lignende Fristelsens og Modløshedens Problemer.

Mrs. Eddys Ord paa Side 60 i Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog viser den sikre Vej til at opnaa sand Lykke: "Sjælen har uendelige Ressourcer, hvormed den velsigner Menneskeheden, og Lykken vilde lettere opnaas og blive mere konstant i vort Eje, om vi vilde søge den i Sjælen." Ved at genspejle Kristi Egenskaber, som Kærlighed, Umiddelbarhed, Begejstring, Glæde og Venlighed, som bor i det aandelige Menneske, vil vi se, hvor hurtigt andre vil reagere over for saadanne elskelige Kendetegn; og modsat vil vi ligeledes se disse Egenskaber blive udtrykt af andre Mennesker over for os. Den, hvis Hjerte strømmer over af Kærlighed til Gud og Mennesket, vil aldrig blive ensom, glædeløs, vennéløs eller staa uden samfundsnyttig Virksomhed.

Esajas saa glimtvis noget af den Velsignelse, som venter alle dem, der tjener Gud og vandrer i Sandhedens og Kærlighedens Lys, da han frydefuldt kundgjorde (Esajas's Bog 64:3): "Intet Øre har hørt, intet Øje har set en Gud uden dig, som hjælper den, der haaber paa ham".

Naar vi lægger vor Haand i Guds og vandrer ydmygt under Hans Ledelse, kan vi her og nu opleve den Lykke at føle den guddommelige Kærligheds Nærværelse, som fører os til evig Harmoni, Sundhed, Hellighed og straalende Lyksalighed.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

True Companionship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY TODAY are longing for true and satisfying companionship, a more attractive environment, more interesting and more profitable occupation—in brief, for a higher and happier mode of living.

In order to effect the desired improvement in human affairs, thought must be purified and spiritualized to perceive God's creation as perfect and complete, and one must live in obedience to God's law of harmony. It is a provable fact that as we humbly and gratefully acknowledge God's omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience, anxious doubts and gloomy misgivings melt away, and we are thereby freed from harassing fears and are able to realize a greater degree of dominion, poise, and confidence in good.

The question is frequently asked whether an understanding of Christian Science can heal loneliness, discontent, and discordant human relationships. To all who are seeking the overcoming of domestic, physical, moral, economic, or other inharmonies, Christian Science, clad with Scriptural authority, affirms that all good is available to man as God's reflection.

Christian Science corrects misguided human thinking, which may have acquiesced in evil as inevitable, powerful, and permitted of God, with the spiritual truth which reveals man as dwelling peacefully and harmoniously under the watchful care and protection of God, divine Love. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 5), "Wholly apart from this mortal dream, this illusion and delusion of sense, Christian Science comes to reveal man as God's image, His idea, coexistent with Him—God giving all and man having all that God gives." We learn that the human need is supplied by divine Principle, Love. We know, therefore, that we may look to the Father with perfect assurance for the divine gift of spiritual ideas, which guide us in right associations and joyous activity.

In the sweet consciousness of man's sonship and unity with God, no mesmeric suggestions of sorrow, separation, or self-pity can survive. Each one may know that his rightful spiritual home and heritage are from the Father, and that all that God creates is essential forever to the fullness and completeness of divine Love. Christ Jesus understood this fact of real being and declared his inseparability from his divine source in the words (John 8:29), "He that sent me is with me: the Father hath not left me alone; for I do always those things that please him."

Thus today, as we faithfully emulate the Master in obeying the divine precepts, our thought constantly imbued with the scientific truth of man's oneness with infinite God, good, we see progress, opportunity, supply, and success made manifest in our human experience.

A young student of Christian Science accepted a position in a large city, far from his former home, friends, and family. Soon he felt a depressing sense of loneliness and separation. True, he met many young people in his new work, but their tastes, manner of living, and choice of recreation differed vastly from his own. The subtle temptation assailed his thought that if he wished to become popular and win new friends, he must share in the prevailing practices of social drinking, smoking, and gambling which he saw all around him.

Thrusting aside this unlovely suggestion, the student sought solace and enlightenment in the Bible and in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. After diligent study and prayer, he saw clearly that the only way to permanent success and happiness lay in steadfast adherence to spiritual thinking and clean living. This he resolved to practice, and did so with the aid of Christian Science treatment. Within a surprisingly short time he met several young people who were as eager as he was for congenial friends, and who, like himself, cherished high ideals and maintained high standards of living. Many pleasant experiences unfolded, and some mutually beneficial and enduring associations were formed. From that time forth he made rapid progress in his work and was happy in his new surroundings. Best of all, he was able to be of definite help to other young people who were faced with similar problems of temptation and discouragement.

Mrs. Eddy's words, on page 60 of the Christian Science textbook, point unerringly to the way to gain true happiness: "Soul has infinite resources with which to bless mankind, and happiness would be more readily attained and would be more secure in our keeping, if sought in Soul." By reflecting the Christlike qualities of love, spontaneity, enthusiasm, joy, and friendliness, inherent in spiritual man, we find that others quickly respond to lovable attributes such as these; and, conversely, we also find these qualities are being expressed by others to us. He whose heart is overflowing with love for God and man will never be lonely, joyless, friendless, nor lack useful activity.

Isaiah glimpsed something of the blessings which await all those who serve God and walk in the light of Truth and Love, when he joyously proclaimed (Isaiah 64:4), "Since the beginning of the world men have not heard, nor perceived by the ear, neither hath the eye seen, O God, beside thee, what he hath prepared for him that waiteth for him."

Placing our hand in God's, walking humbly as we are led of Him, we may become conscious here and now of the satisfying presence of divine Love, leading to eternal harmony, health, holiness, and radiant happiness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

The Silver and Golden Bees

From watching the golden bees
Cruising from flower to flower,
I turned to the day's deep sky
Where proud with power
A silver plane went over, heavily laden,
Straight on its course and unswerving;
And I thought: to one looking down, the city
  waiting
Is an open flower.

CHARLES MALAM

A Duck Launching

COMING ONE SPRING DAY to an old wire fence that sagged its way into the lagoon, I heard a slight noise before me in a small group of cypresses. I thought that gray squirrels were playing in the trees, for they are very fond of eating the tender leaves of the cypress and of romping in these sheltered retreats. A second sound, however, told me that I had come upon a family of wood ducks. One of the cypresses was much larger than its fellows; and it was in a low fork of this, as I now observed, that the mother duck had her nest.

The nest itself was a slight affair set tightly in the crotch and deeply lined with down from the breast of the female. I saw the mother on one of the adjacent limbs. She was talking in a curious way to her babies, which I could barely distinguish as a dark group in the nest itself. The male duck I did not see.

Suddenly the mother—how beautiful and gentle were her movements!—stooped over the nest, picked up one of the young in her bill, lifted it carefully, held it clear of the limb and over the water just a few feet below—selecting, I could tell, a safe place on which her baby could fall—and then dropped it. The little black ball shot downward, landed with an elfin splash in the water, immediately righted itself, and began to paddle about gayly and happily.

In this precise manner the mother deftly and warily dropped from the nest the entire brood. The little ones were about the size of baby chicks and, as I have said, were black. When the brood of nine was on the water, with a delicious note of relief and contentment the mother herself settled there; and then I became aware of the gorgeous male duck, which must have been near all the time. He came swimming out of a patch of marsh and wampee, joined his family, and they moved quietly and gracefully off into the lagoon.—From "Home by the River," by ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

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The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by MARY BAKER EDDY. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Delay, Linger and Wait ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Women are getting more and more annoyed at the Government's delay in telling them what their defense contribution is to be.

Since last January President Roosevelt has been promising them a program of volunteer activity —not so strenuous or significant as British women are participating in—but a plan at least that would keep them from going off on inconsequential tangents.

Finally, at the end of May, President Roosevelt appointed Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia to head a new Office of Civilian Defense. The Mayor went to work with cities to promote the training of auxiliary firefighters and policemen, but he has had little time thus far for the ladies.

The average American woman, though anxious and ready to help, has no more idea today what the Government may want of her than she had six months ago.

Last week feminine dissatisfaction flared into the open when it was discovered that Mrs. Florence Kerr, the one woman the Mayor had called in on an executive full-time basis, had returned to her post as Assistant Commissioner of the WPA. Mrs. Kerr's office explained that she had found officials at the OCD running around in circles. Unable to put her ideas into operation, she preferred to return to the WPA, hoping to use its professional and service projects as the backbone for a women's volunteer defense program out over the country.

Women's Clubs' Leader Protests

Mrs. Kerr's falling out with the La Guardia office aroused new alarm at the headquarters of national women's organizations, long since displeased with the Government's procrastination.

Protesting loudest was the energetic new President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, who since her election in May has been advocating the establishment of a nationwide network of women's committees to supervise training of women in aviation, Americanization work, propaganda analysis, housing, farmwork, consumer studies, and soldier recreation.

Mrs. Whitehurst said women were being "intolerably" discriminated against in the civilian defense program.

Gentlemanly as always, Mayor La Guardia replied he was sure that "when the set-up is known, it will get the approval of all women's organizations."

He still promised no date when the "set-up" would become known. Red, white and blue insignia officially adopted for 14 types of work ranging from air raid warden to "Emergency Food and Housing Crew" give some hint as to what may be expected.

Without waiting for Federal guidance, some organizations such as the American Red Cross and the American Women's Voluntary Services are going ahead with programs to train women for volunteer defense posts, but other organizations feel it is unwise to rearrange their normal activities until they are certain what they do will fit into the Government's scheme.

Cities Take Initiative

Certain cities, too, have not waited. Detroit, for instance, has established a Greater Detroit Council for Civilian Morale and Consumer Protection, which has gone on its strictly unofficial way, setting up the committees needed to take on those problems which are thought to be most urgent in the Detroit area.

If the consumer committees, long contemplated in the civilian defense set-up, had been in existence this week, the silk stocking frenzy might have been averted.

In Washington, Miss Harriet Elliott, OPACS consumer adviser, issued a statement reminding women with means that they penalize their less fortunate sisters when they go out and buy up two dozen stockings all at once. The chain of consumer information committees that should be carrying that reminder to local communities is missing. It's still in the "talk" stage.

Numerous women leaders expressed disappointment when Mayor La Guardia was appointed Chief of Civilian Defense because they felt the appointee should be a person who could give full time to the job. "I find that the work of the Office of Civilian Defense along with that of the office of Mayor is greater than even I had anticipated," the Mayor confided in his statement announcing his candidacy for a third term. On top of that he is still Chairman of the U. S.-Canadian Joint Board on Defense. And one night last week he found time to mount the podium and lead the National Symphony Orchestra through a few numbers at a Lincoln Memorial Watergate concert here.

Women are still awaiting evidence that they are getting their share of the Mayor's time budget.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

And the Rains Fell ..... ***By Robert K. Shellaby***

Residents of 13 cities in the Los Angeles area, who these days are beginning to use water from the Colorado River nearly 300 miles away, believe they have banished drought.

Steps toward this end are replete with inspiration for any community or nation to surmount obstacles, natural or self-imposed. No one will deny that southern California, normally semiarid, has been made to blossom like the rose.

If such gigantic strides can only be compared with ancient Rome's Appian Way, or with modern New York's upcountry reaches for water, loyal Angelenos will tell you that such accomplishments must be expected in a community which has just been recognized as the Nation's third largest metropolitan area (1940 Census),—a community unabashed in admitting that, among other things, it is assuring water for the world's most populous city. They quite willingly predict that this growth will soon be attained.

Only with this typically Californian objective in view can the immensity of the water system be appreciated. Years of building and millions of dollars have produced more than a simple water works; rather, it is second only in extent to New York's and covers an area of 450 square miles, largest land area of any city's in the world.

The mammoth program appeared even more daring and fantastic when Los Angeles in 1913 completed the Nation's largest public work project up to that time, the 238-mile aqueduct to tap the Sierras' runoff To justify their present activities, Angelenos merely point to the trebling of the city since its 485,000 figure in 1913 and say: watch the future.

Insurance against shortages is the main present value of the $200,000,000 Colorado aqueduct. Comparatively little water at present will be transported, although the aqueduct is designed to transmit one billion gallons daily—from all sources, including the Los Angeles River, which can meet the needs of 335,000 persons.

Earlier this year, the extension of the Municipal Aqueduct further into the Sierra sheds, now 350 miles from local taps, was completed.

These vast efforts have eliminated shortage scares such as have engulfed Washington, D. C., and other southern communities already this year. A year or so ago, this city's foresight in pioneering for reserves enabled two neighboring cities to hook up with city mains during a dry spell.

Vast and essential though the program is to the future, at any price, it is actually being attained at a saving: before Colorado water surged in, the local retail rate for 100 cubic feet was 15.15 cents, as compared with 18.4 for Boston and 25.5 for Memphis, Tenn. Colorado water, wholesale, is available at 3.5 cents.

All this affects the housewife's budget, but she is even more grateful for another aspect of the Colorado supply: the water is softer than prevailing qualities, thus saving on soaps.

To Change the Subject:

If Individuals Can Do It, Why Can't Nations? ..... ***By Vera Connolly***

I recall a diminutive league of nations—both touching and laughable—which prevailed for one day on a slum street on New York's west side. Prevailed so completely that the warring Germans and Russian Jews and Irish and Swedes and Greeks and Italians and Americans and Chinese and Japs living there together in poverty and fierce conflict, suddenly forgot their differences and united in a superb effort for the public good.

It was more than 20 years ago—when old MacDougal Street, west of Washington Square, was one of the toughest in the city. Located in the Italian Quarter, its population was perhaps 50 per cent Italian. Its other residents were flotsam from every nation on the earth. Racial feeling ran high —sometimes resulting fatally.

The writer was one of several young assistant editors on Delineator magazine. And from the editorial rooms in the old Butterick Building, at Spring and MacDougal Streets, we would lean, fascinated, out of the windows when shouts or a police whistle foretold a coming street fight. And we would lean out again, a day or two later, when the mournful "umph-umph" of an Italian funeral band proclaimed the sad outcome of the fray.

Full Freedom of Opinion

Through making small purchases of foreign foods we gradually came to know some of the storekeepers rather well. For instance, Mr. Bernstein, the delicatessen man, who deplored the coming of "more of them Heinies" to the Street. And old Mrs. Maggio, with 13 children, who thought the number 13 was bad luck. And we all knew Jimmy Maggio, thin, peaked looking and aged 10, who sold papers to help feed the other children. "Jeemie—he help me fine; sure," Mrs. Maggio would assure us as we stepped into her shop to buy Italian olive oil for editorial parties.

And there was Hans (We never knew his last name), the big German butcher, who sputtered his racial hatreds as he fiercely hacked us off some well-wrapped sausages. Imported sausages they were, and good. Hans' pet dislikes were the Hebrews, the Irish and the Greeks—the "Ike-ies" and the "Micks" and the "Griggs." "De're no good, altogedder. Drow dem all oudt, I vould!"

And there was the Old Chink (Our only name for him) who had a tiny corner shop full of imported ginger in sealed jars, and chopsticks and cheap Chinese toys. Across the street, facing him, was a grubby little Japanese restaurant. Two old men, eking out a living in their small shops. But one day they fought. We didn't see the fight, or hear it. It was too far from our chaste editorial rooms (decorated by Tiffany's) at Delineator. But we heard about it next day, when we stopped for a pot of ginger. The shop had been closed by the police. It never opened again.

One early summer morning a terrific street clamor—a crash, and shrill, angry cries—drew us all from our editorial desks to the windows. Down below a hapless truck driver, who had knocked a little boy down, was about to be set upon. From shops and from down the street people were running. For a moment it seemed as if the driver would be terribly beaten. As yet no policeman was in sight.

Then suddenly—the crowd drew back. And the man was left alone, untouched, to pick up the child.

Unable to bear the suspense, we dispatched the office boy down to the street to find out why the driver hadn't been attacked. Why everyone was looking on in silence. Presently the boy was back. "It's his own kid," he said "Guess they're sorry for him."

The child wasn't seriously hurt, he said; just stunned.

We watched the man carry away his little boy. We saw the crowd disperse. We could hardly wait till 5:30 to get down to the Street to learn the news. Who was the man? Was the child a friend of ours? We knew a great many of the children by name.

We went first to Mrs. Maggio. But it wasn't Jimmy. It was, she told us, a little Greek boy, son of a truck driver. Sammy was his first name. His last name ended in something—Popoulous. She further added that he wasn't seriously hurt, only badly shocked. His mama had said he would be all right if she could get him to the Children's Fresh Air Farm for a rest and some sunshine.

Block Party Arranged

"Aint gotta de money," confided Mrs. Maggio. "Dey's a verra poor."

Just how the plan started—the plan for a block party, to raise the money to send Sammy away—we never knew. But on the following Friday as we hurried along MacDougal Street, we found Hans, feigning a villainous temper, out tacking paper streamers to his store front.

"Yah—block pardty," he growled when we questioned him. "Himmel. Vot nexgst?"

Block party, of course. Everybody was preparing for it. Paper streamers and bunting and flags and insignia and artificial palms and Japanese lanterns, borrowed from lodges, secret societies and political clubs, were being strung across the street from house to house. That evening we walked homeward for a block under a roof of red, white and blue. Every store front was decorated; little booths were being knocked up.

Next day at noon the block was roped off; a 25-cent admission sign was hung at either end of it; and the block party opened officially to the strains of three hurdy-gurdies. All through the afternoon children danced in the street—until the growing crowd of visitors made dancing impossible. At dusk the parents brought chairs out on the sidewalk, and sat laughing and visiting and munching pickles and candy. Ancient feuds were forgotten, old barriers broken down.

When it was dark, a space was cleared in the street; and here Russians danced, and Irish jigged, and a group of Italian boys sang, and one played the violin. Finally two men with accordions swung into popular songs, and the whole streetful of people was invited to sing. The din was terrific, the joy unbounded. Someone produced confetti. The party was complete. It was two o'clock before it came officially to an end with an announcement by Hans, standing on some boxes on a pushcart, that over $100 had been collected, enough to send Sam Popoulous and his mama to the "Fresh Farm" for "dree mondts."

It seemed a miracle. But not so great a one as the fact that for one whole day, on MacDougal Street, not a fight had been picked, not a racial insult hurled.

If individuals can do it—why can't nations?

As Fine as Silk—The Story of Parachutes

In an Indiana factory girls sew the strands on which the safety of flying men depends.

Inside America
Second of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Indiana

This is the story of how the gossamer from a caterpillar is made to float booted men to safety as they dangle in azure skies.

It is the story of how beady-eyed grasshoppers in American hayfields have a baneful effect upon the handiwork of the self-same caterpillar, who meditatively munches his mulberry leaf in far-off Nippon.

It tells, too, why American housewives can't get cheap "help" in the defense crisis.

And finally, it is the story of how thrice four-score Indiana misses, in summer dresses or slacks, use their shears and sewing machines to help save the lives of eager young men who leap out of flying machines. . . .

Yes—you've guessed it, of course. It's the story of a parachute factory.

You are standing in the airy, well-lighted capacious upper story of the Reliance Manufacturing Company, makers of women's dresses and garments, in Washington, Indiana. As a sideline to women's wear the company has added a million-dollar parachute contract from the United States Government, which is located in this plant.

There is something a good deal like wearing apparel in a parachute, and then again, there is a lot that is unlike. It has to be cut out after specified patterns. It has to be sewn. But on the other hand, take the matter of size.

Checked and Rechecked

There are about 65 yards of silk in a parachute. In a man's shirt there are two yards. That's one difference.

Another difference is that few garments have ever been made with quite such meticulous checking and cross-checking, examination and re-examination, as these silk gossamers that float through the skies with the greatest of ease, dangling men below. As you watch the busy loft, filled with girls sewing pure white pieces of finest quality silk together at electric sewing machines (some of which drive four needles at a time), you notice how many other girls and men are scrupulously examining their handiwork. Time after time the threads and stitches are checked. No wonder: a mortal's life hangs on these stitches, a life hangs on the infinitely fine filament spun by the Japanese silkworm. "A man's life hangs by a thread."

This is, in some ways, the strangest of all forms which modern warfare has taken. I have seen in the big aviation schools which I have visited the young soldiers bailing out of their planes. They drop like a plummet a second or two and then suddenly, the parachute opens out like a blossom and they descend slowly through the sky, wafted down like an ant swinging to a blown dandelion puff. Where do these parachutes come from; who makes them? Well here they are being made right before your eyes, by this prosaic and very workmanlike small-town factory which yet, somehow, has about it some of the same element of fantasy and romance that I found in a roaring airplane-motor factory. It is a combination of clothing loft and Walt Disney.

Parachutes Preferred

The million-dollar Government contract is real enough. The Reliance Company is real enough, too. It employs about 300 men and women altogether, at present, working two shifts, and its pay roll is a very much appreciated addition to the pay roll of Washington, Indiana, a community of about 10,000 where you can hear a rooster crowing not far from Main Street. The average of wages is well above the 35-cents-an-hour minimum prescribed by law, it is said, and there is a 40-hour week, with time and a half for overtime. The girls are young. I asked one of them if she would rather sew parachutes than turn the hem of her younger sister's dresses and she replied, "You betcha, Mister!" She preferred parachutes.

So I knew why my friend in Chicago was having such a difficult time getting her housekeeping done in the defense emergency. Parachutes have an eight-hour day. Parachutes (and defense jobs) have a fixed income at the end of the week that you can count on. Parachutes are a good deal better than going out to wash dishes, or mixing sodas behind a fountain, or depending on problematical tips from waiting on table. Yes sirree, for the girls the defense emergency, and the web spun by a Japanese silk worm have put a sound economic platform under their sandalled feet.

A parachute and its harness weigh only 22 pounds. The 'chute is made up of 24 "panels" which are shaped something after the fashion of the pieces of cloth between the ribs of an umbrella. Each panel, in turn, is composed of four smaller sections. That makes 96, all told. The big job, accordingly, is cutting out the pieces and sewing them up. When the four little pieces are sewn a machine is used with two needles that leaves a double row of stitching. When the 24 composite panels are stitched a four-needle machine is used that simultaneously sends four rows whirring down the seam. When the big canopy is partly finished the "lines" are inserted from which the jumper hangs: 24 of these come down. They are made of silk, too, and woven after the fashion of a hollow-silk shoe-lace, which they closely resemble except that each one of them is tested at 450 pounds.

Must Be No Mistakes

Every inch of every seam is examined. As we watch, an eagle-eyed young inspector puts her finger on a spot and pins a "repair tag" to it. We examine the place. It doesn't look very serious to us. One of the four parallel lines of sewing has run off the edge. But back it goes. This isn't a question of a minor mistake. When life hangs on a thread there must be no mistakes. A skip stitch, a broken thread, a broken stitch: these are all matters for rejection. Pure silk is used because of its amazing strength and lightness.

It is cut on the bias to retard rips. An ordinary rip, anyway, reaches a panel stitching like one we have been watching, and stops.

The Army now has a two-year silk supply in storage, and if that were used up, says that chemical fiber would do.

Every 'chute must be drop-tested from a plane before the Government accepts it. It is dropped at 100 miles an hour at 500 foot altitude and must open in four seconds. Just to make it harder, the Government requires that the suspension lines be given three complete twists inside the case. Rudolf (Hess), the dummy, who weighs between 150 and 175 pounds, is used for these tests. Incidentally, this has given rise to another local industry: Rod Wright, who lives outside town, has turned his pasture into a flying field and drops the 'chutes from his plane for the Government tester. The little pilot 'chute which pops out first, looks like a child's toy and has a spring in it, and facilitates the quick opening of the big canopy that follows.

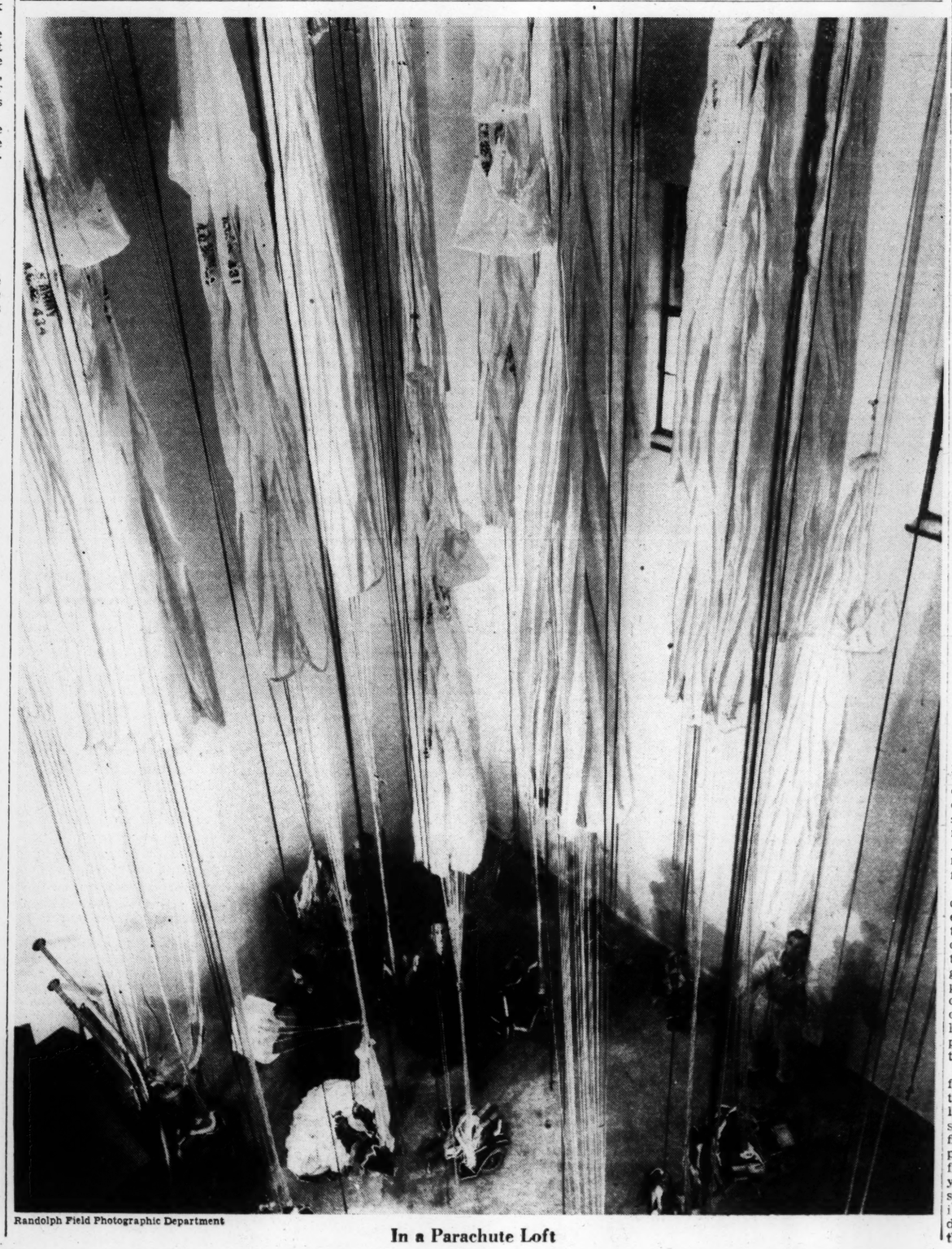
We mentioned grasshoppers way back at the beginning. Well, it wasn't long before it was discovered that Japanese silk parachutes and Indiana grasshoppers just don't get on well together. Every barefooted farmer's boy has noticed the brown-looking liquid that a grasshopper ejects from its mouth if you pick it up. The theory is that this is partly digested food. Whatever it is, it's bad for parachutes. It keeps right on digesting, apparently, if it gets on Mrs. Sukasama's filament. And since there is hardly a flying field in America that isn't lively with August grasshoppers it provides no small problem for the U. S. flying services.

But if this brown stain is cleaned off promptly it is discovered, it does not weaken the material So that is one of the big cares of the Reliance Manufacturing Company. Along with this goes the testing of every other piece of goods, whether cotton duck webbing for parachute case or rubber rip cord housing, which looks like the hose of a bicycle pump, or the metal knuckles of the harness.

You come away feeling that so far as it is possible to make them, these gossamers of safety, these ladders from the sky, are true and strong. The Army is just as confident that the mechanism for packing and releasing them is fool-proof. Meanwhile, some 200 young women of Washington, Ind., sew and shear for Uncle Sam, and illustrate again how strange and diverse are the manifestations of the defense effort.

Official U. S. Army Air Corps

'. . . With the Greatest of Ease . . .'



Randolph Field Photographic Department

In a Parachute Loft

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—August 5, 1941

A*

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Bette Davis Chats Frankly Of Her Job and the Long Road to It

By Clarissa Lorenz
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With a firm, warm handshake, Bette Davis received her interviewer in the living room of the Arizona ranch-house which Warner Brothers had built, on Sound Stage No. 7, for her recent picture, "The Great Lie." The house was complete except for the lack of ceilings and the use of "wild" walls—walls that can be removed to insert the camera track and sound equipment. Overhead a jungle of lights hung from the grid by long chains.

Miss Davis had just finished a much-interrupted scene in the ranch-house bedroom. The interruptions she shrugged off with no trace of impatience. "It's part of my job," she told the reporter. "You become used to it. To a stage actor arriving here from New York for the first time, the lights, the constant turmoil of technicians running to and fro, and all the rest of the bustle around a set are frightening. I was terrified at first, but now I'm hardly aware of it."

Approaches Problems Directly

Offstage Miss Davis displays the same qualities that have made her a successful actress—simplicity, straightforwardness, and a direct attack on any problem to be solved. In contrast to a quiet restraint of manner is her positive way of speaking. She is assured, definite, and to the point. Her voice is strong and vibrant, expressing deftness and eagerness.

Virtually all the stars who have landed at the top in motion pictures have done so because of technic together with unusual personality. This is true also of Miss Davis. Her technic stands out because of its pure, hard quality. Combined with this is her controlled, purposeful voice. Her acting in "The Letter" was severely criticized for its almost total lack of emotional display. Nevertheless, it is this economy of gesture that has enabled her to mold character after character with brilliant emotional effect and in clearly outlined form.

Miss Davis will make any sacrifice for the good of a part. Beauty of appearance and sympathy of the audience can go hang. Since the shrewish Mildred in Maugham's "Of Human Bondage" had to look green, Bette Davis looked green. Let someone else fight for the lion's share of close-ups. Spunk, humility, and hard work form her credo for perfection.

Works Hard for Tryouts

In trying out for great parts, she works just as hard. After shaving her head clear back to the crown, she saw the part of Elizabeth in "Mary of Scotland" go to Katharine Hepburn. She trained two hours daily for several weeks with a riding master, and then was rejected for the part of the professional horsewoman in "The Woman in Red." She learned German by talking back to a phonograph an hour a day, until she could recite the fable about the tailor and the dog with a good German accent. But Miriam Hopkins got the part in James Hilton's "We Are Not Alone." She never boasts about these pains and labors. They are part of her job.

An Instinctive Actress

Like many instinctive artists, she is unable to analyze her acting methods. "I couldn't possibly tell you," she said, "how I do it. I once tried to write an article explaining how I worked up a rôle But it wasn't very successful."

Because of her first big screen success in "Of Human Bondage," Miss Davis has acquired a reputation for doing "meanies"—although a glance back at her pictures reveals almost as many sympathetic parts.

"Meanies?" she said reproachfully, glancing at the reporter out of the corner of her eye. "What about 'The Old Maid' and 'Petrified Forest,' and 'All This and Heaven, Too'? I've played lots of parts that couldn't be classified as mean!"

From her early teens Miss Davis knew she must act. For her, as for every born actress, acting was inevitable, not a matter of choice. "I was fortunate in having a helpful mother,' she said. In Lowell, Massachusetts, where Bette was born Ruth Elizabeth, Mrs. Davis helped to support the family by portrait photography. "My mother believed that children should be allowed to work out their own life problems to the limit of their ability. I suppose I was always a problem child—leading my sister Barbara into trouble and then deserting the fort while she got the blame. I would often chase her with caterpillars or beetles. Once I gave a woman caller a field mouse as a surprise. As I remember it, she was surprised, and so was I later when I was switched for my bad manners. At seven I left home. The neighbors brought me back.

Early Roles

"In 1925, before I graduated from Cushing Academy in Ashburnham, Mass., we moved to Peterboro, N. H., where mother enrolled me in a dancing school. I decided to become a dramatic dancer; and I worked very hard. But circumstances changed my life plans, and I returned to Cushing to graduate. As an usherette with the Cape Cod Players I met a young scene painter named Henry Fonda, with whom I later made the picture 'Jezebel.' In New York I tramped the streets hunting jobs and learned the addresses of all the agents. Finally Marion Gering gave me the role of Elaine Bumpstead, opposite Donald Meek, in 'Broken Dishes.' That renewed my courage, because the play ran a long time. Then Samuel Goldwyn made a screen test of me. Although it wasn't very good, I was eventually invited to go to Hollywood with a three-months' contract at Universal.

Turned Her Back to Cameras

"If there had been more 'sister' roles on the Universal program, I might be there yet," Miss Davis continued. "The stories told about my experience there were true. I wasn't met at the station because, as I was told later, 'no one got off the train who looked like an actress.' Later—I couldn't resist turning my back to the camera because I was terrified by it, and before long all the directors were shooting across my shoulders into some other player's face. How well I remember comments reported to me by my hairdresser and others. My nickname was 'Slim,' after a studio executive had explained, apparently in public, that I had no more feminine appeal than Slim Summerville.

"At the end of the first year, my Universal option was allowed to lapse. Mother and I were ready to go back to New York, but it was raining dismally. And at mother's joking suggestion we waited a few days to see what good fortune the rain might bring. It brought a chance to meet George Arliss and be the leading lady in his next picture, 'The Man Who Played God.'"

Miss Davis concludes that nothing achieved too easily is of any value. She has not given up the stage. The girl who played with Blanche Yurka, in Ibsen's "The Wild Duck," is not one to be smugly satisfied with herself. She wants to do a play, but not until her present commitments in pictures are fulfilled. "To go East and work in a play for the three or four months of your vacation isn't fair either to the stage producer or the picture company," she said to the reporter. "You might land in a big success, and you'd hardly like to throw the rest of the cast out of work just because your vacation was over, would you?"

Sally Sage, her stand-in, said once, "Bette Davis is the most thoughtful person in Hollywood."

For years Miss Davis lived in rented houses, because she looked upon herself as a real New Englander and did not want to buy anything she could not carry back to New England. "I shiver every time I see an auction of a star's personal belongings advertised in the papers," she used to say. "I don't want that to happen to me. I don't want to own anything in Hollywood that can't be packed in a trunk!" But she capitulated recently and bought herself a house in the San Fernando Valley. It is filled with Schnauzers, Scotties, Sealyhams and poodles, for she is founder and president of the Tail-waggers, a club of 800,000 members, scattered throughout 101 countries, that builds dog hospitals, secures humane legislation, and watches out for lonely pups.

Has Shown Rare Intelligence

Last summer, when she visited her newly built summer house in Sugar Hill, New Hampshire, the natives exclaimed in surprise, "Why, she's young!"

So she is. And twelve years ago she was still younger—so young, in fact, that Eva Le Gallienne sternly said to the applicant who wanted to join the Manhattan Civic Repertory, "I can see your attitude towards the theater is not serious. You are a frivolous little girl!" Today that frivolous little girl earns every cent of her $3,500 odd a week! Everyone will agree that this Academy Award winner (twice over) has travelled the road with rare intelligence, that she has come a long way in a short time!

Bert Six; Hurrell; "Muky" from Warner Bros.

Upper left—Director Edmund Goulding, Bette Davis, and George Brent talk things over between scenes during the filming of "The Great Lie." Upper right—An interesting new camera study of Miss Davis, who has twice won the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences award for the best acting of the year. Below—Here she is looking over the railing of one of the many porches on her Spanish-type house in San Fernando Valley. She wears a slack outfit of navy blue alpaca, topped with a bolero jacket that is stitched with rows of white braid. To complete the costume, she wears a crocheted white beanie with tomato-red pompon.

Miss Milly's Donation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The young son of our nearest neighbor had brought a message from his mother. We, having recently been to town, a remote settlement some miles away, had treasure on hand in the shape of chocolate bars. We gave him one and he was so pleased that he insisted on sharing with us his own treasure—a tin partly filled with worms for bait! We had no time just then for fishing, but later we remembered one who would be very grateful for such a gift. That was Miss Milly.

Miss Milly lived on the far side of the lake in a tumble-down dwelling. It had been built by her parents over eighty years ago, they having pioneered to the Canadian wilds from England. There had been a large family. Most of them were serving their country in one way or another.

It didn't trouble Miss Milly that her house was almost falling apart, that her land was heavily mortgaged and her income used principally in paying interest, that she had to catch fish and trade them to the farmers' wives for other supplies. The fact, however, that she couldn't do more than just knit for the soldiers did trouble her. She longed to do "something big."

We went over that same evening, and as we drew close to her dock she welcomed us cordially. "Your first visit this summer," she called. "I was hoping you'd come soon. Got something you'll enjoy seeing." Then, as the bait was presented, "For me? My, but I have kind friends."

We walked up the path, and she told of her tool shed's collapse during a certain strong wind in March. "And what do you suppose was under all the rubbish? A metal trunk that had belonged to my grandmother. What was inside? You wait. That is what I've been wishing to show you."

Greatly interested, we entered with her into the shabby room, and there, when it had been gently unfolded, we were shown a most beautiful Paisley shawl. It measured twelve feet in length and was proportionately wide.

Thinking she might not be aware of its value, I remarked that she could sell it for a good price. At that she nodded jubilantly. "Yes, it is worth $400. I sent it to Toronto to be appraised. I am thankful it will bring so much."

I thought with considerable satisfaction, "Now she can buy herself a few comforts." But Miss Milly added happily, "You see, I am donating it to the Red Cross."

Shortly afterwards we left for home. Halfway there, we idled for a space on the still water, and when we again dipped our paddles, Miss Milly's solitary lamp was beginning to glimmer. Glancing at it, one of us said, quietly, "Spirit of the Empire—stronger than steel—and unconquerable!"

Mabel Grey Gehring

A Palace on a Penny Budget

Homemaking Adventures

By Mary Gall Markham
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bob picked out the one room, kitchenette and bath alone, before he went to get Nellie. A canny bridegroom, he wanted to be sure to secure a place that would come within the 30 dollars a month that his income allowed, and was taking no chances on being swayed by his bride's enthusiasm.

If anyone had brought me to that apartment a week ago and told me I was to live there, I'm sure I'd have burst into tears. The necessary pieces of furniture were all there, to be sure. But a woman's eye would have noticed at once the rickety chairs, the soiled worn rug, the ugly walls, and scrawny curtains.

A Bride's Lenient Eye

However, a bride's eye is lenient and loving. And Nellie entered the little home with joy. At once she began to visualize the transformation that could be worked. She scrubbed the rug, polished and rearranged the furniture, made new curtains and couch covers. And the house began to glow. The enthusiasm of this young husband, a graduate student on a fellowship, and his bride of a few days, budgeting every nickel, enjoying all the scouring and skimping, was an inspiration.

"Love is indeed wonderful," I thought when I called to acclaim their progress a week later. Perhaps it is only the United States of America that makes students brave enough to get married and start a home on faith; for here girls are such good comrades, and boys take naturally to wiping dishes. But love could be more wonderful if American landladies were far-sighted enough to specialize in small but attractive apartments for newlywed students who can spend but 30 dollars a month for rent.

A Husband Keeps House

This idea appealed more strongly than ever when I recalled a certain little home in Chicago, kept by a student husband. The wife is working on a full time job. The income is small, but carefully divided. It provides the usual one room, kitchen, and bath. You wind through rooms and many halls to get up to it.

The furniture inclines to be wobbly. There's a rusty old stove, and in summer, if they cook, they must go out doors to cool off. The dishes are remnants of the glory of former tenants, and the water pan under the old icebox too often overflows. But both members gladly share the work, get the supper, wash up, and even do the family washing together on Saturday afternoons. A movie—the one around the corner—is a great treat. A new necktie is an event. But they are making dreams come true. Here, too, love is wonderful.

Not long ago I visited George and Marion, students who are married and making a go-of-it in a little basement apartment where the pipes are exposed on the low ceiling and faint light comes in from the small windows. Both work, and are making a home.

They found that they had to buy part of the necessary furniture and they had a great time puzzling over the extra expense. But they managed. Marion showed great taste and care in the selection of everything they bought, however inexpensive, and now a caller is impressed with their very attractive little home. Budgeting for every new item brought added interest and made their enjoyment doubly keen.

The night I was there a new piece of linoleum arrived for the kitchen. George was entertaining a friend who was passing through the city. Another young married couple dropped in for a call. But the moment the linoleum came, they all turned to, to lay it. Measuring, rolling, and unrolling it, those youngsters found house furnishing an absorbing problem—and grand fun besides.

At Home in America

The other day I had dinner with some student friends from a foreign land. They too have adopted the American way, and live in a tiny flat with the simplest of furnishings. They do all their own work. There had been many servants in their native homes, so they had never been trained to do anything for themselves. When married three years ago, one of their wedding presents was a charming house set in a lovely garden, equipped with beautiful furniture and with the necessary maids to take care of it. But the young husband had wanted to continue his studies in America. That would ordinarily have been easy for people of means. But with foreign credits frozen, Erzhie and Alex found that they must live over here on an income as small as that of other student couples. However, I just wish every young man and woman might see the joy these two are getting out of life through sharing their work and living on a limited income. Again I say, love is very wonderful.

I had not realized that there were so many inspiring homes founded on nothing but love, faith, and a tiny income. Now, as I think of it, I can count many more—all just as touching and moving. They give me a happy feeling, a renewal of faith, and an admiration for brave young people everywhere.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

In Defense of Back-Row Seats

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Clayton, Mo.

Back-row seats appear to have a host of disadvantages to the eyes of their disgruntled occupants—such as elongated necks supporting odd-sized craniums, often topped by fashion's recent whim for celestial-rocketing chapeaus. Nevertheless, ladies, may I put up a sincere defense for those misunderstood back rows? Where? In the movies.

It is the situation of little Sammy which irks me beyond expression. The show's been on 20 minutes. The plot is heavy. The audience is absorbed in the mood of the drama—eyes, ears, and hearts yielded to the screen lovers—when, down the aisle rushes our young Master Sammy! With Aunt Rosie.

Down the aisle they come. But hold on—you haven't seen them. You never see them. Because they sit squarely behind you. Yes, you, and you, and YOU! Your ears courteously disregard groans and apologies, interspersed with rising squeaks and falling plops of the seats behind you. But your hat isn't so tolerant. Dame Fashion's skyward whim takes a nose-dive that would make the hair on Pensacola's topnotcher stand on end! You look at the pert little five-dollar number on your lap and recall distinctly having left it on your head when you sat down.

Two minutes later you're reabsorbed in the screen's intricacies. Only two minutes.

"See that big guy with the whiskers, Auntie?" pierces your eardrums from behind. There! You missed a line. More babble. Then a fiendishly familiar crackle—cellophane. Peanuts! A glance back at the picture—becoming rather secondary by now. How in heaven's name did the hero get on that boat? The Scotch blood simmers inside you, and you have a wild desire to stampede up the aisle and shake your 55 cents right out of the manager. But suddenly your ankle gets on the receiving end of a flying tackle. What in—!Well, skip it. By now your thoughts are best left unspoken.

To think you deliberately walked past the choicest seats in the house—that last row—to sit in the middle and ignorantly await the arrival of this little bundle of sunshine to Saturday's matinee! For the remaining hour, you content yourself counting crystal balls in the chandelier, dimly illumined above. Why look at the screen, when you can slouch down, rest, and take in a play-by-play account of the entire development of the picture, through courtesy of Sammy & Company, Ever-Ready Previewers?

Sammy's no newcomer to movies. Remember him during silent films? When Aunt Rosie shared intruding honors by reading aloud each caption while he pointed clear past your face and demanded, "Who's that man?"

When Sammy was smaller, he stood up and leaned on your back, digging first one elbow and then another into the boneless parts of your shoulders. His hot breath descended down your back at regular intervals, occasionally accompanied by a stray peanut or bit of chocolate.

But has he tired of movies, for all your intolerance? No! He's willing to come every week—whichever day you pick, never rushing to grab a seat in front of you. Oh, no! He is content always to stay politely behind—directly behind—you—and me. **Mabel**

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. No unused manuscripts can be returned. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted.

NOW!—An Amazing, New Triple Screen "SIFT-CHINE" Flour Sifter
One Operation Sifts Flour Three Times

"SIFT-CHINE," the sensational flour sifter that foremost cooking authorities use, and so highly recommend. One hand holds and operates—"just squeeze the handle"—stir as you sift. A boon to better baking. No more scattering of flour. No more lumpy cakes or biscuits. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute and other testing bureaus. Super quality—built to last for years. Highly polished finish with or without two encircling pastel bands of green, red, yellow or blue. 3 cup size, TRIPLE screen, one operation sifts flour three times, $1.25; 6 cup size, DOUBLE screen, one operation sifts flour twice, $1.00; 6 cup size, SINGLE screen, 75c; JUNIOR, 3 cup size, SINGLE screen only, 50c. Guaranteed satisfactory. At dealers or postpaid. Stamps accepted. 202 MEETS-A-NEED MFG. CO., 2084 Utah Street, Seattle, Washington.

Insist on a GENUINE "SIFT-CHINE" Flour Sifter "Just squeeze the handle"

One Joy of the Good Old Summertime Is Iced Fruit Drinks—Plan Yours Now

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Summer has its special delights. And one of them is the fruit beverage, tinkling with ice, which the wise menu planner serves nightly in warm weather. These refreshing drinks are easy to make, and are just as easy on the family budget. One needs only some canned fruit juices, ice cubes, and a simple sugar syrup as a basis.

Keep the fruit-juice cans in the refrigerator, especially canned lemon and lime juices. They are easy to use and often are cheaper than the market price of the fresh fruit. There should be plenty of oranges (and lemons and limes when the price is down) in the refrigerator, chilled and ready for use on a moment's notice. Pineapple, grape, and grapefruit juice, as well as tomato juice, are also good to keep on hand.

A real time saver is a simple sugar syrup, which can be kept in a jar on the refrigerator shelf. Use it instead of sugar to sweeten beverages. In this way you can be sure that all the sugar is dissolved, and there's no endless stirring. When sugar is used, it should be the superfine powdered type which goes into solution very easily.

Simple Sugar Syrup

1 cup sugar
1 cup water

Boil sugar and water about 10 minutes. Pour into a sterilized jar and cover. Chill and use for drinks.

At our house we like to do a lot of experimenting with fresh-fruit coolers. Here's the result of a spur-of-the-moment invention when company dropped in unexpectedly. We just used what we could find in the refrigerator.

Summer Cooler

Juice of two oranges
½ cup canned lime juice
1 12-ounce can unsweetened pineapple juice
1 small bottle Maraschino cherries and juice
About ¾ cup sugar or sugar syrup
2 quarts cold water

Mix fruit juices, sugar, and water. Pour in cherries and cherry juice. Serve in tall glasses, garnishing each glass with one cherry and a sprig of fresh mint. Serves 8.

Pine-Grape Ade

1 large can pineapple juice, chilled
1 pint bottle grape juice, chilled
Fresh mint leaves

Blend juices and pour over ice cubes into which have been frozen thin slices of lemon. Press mint leaves gently to extract essence and add to beverage. Serve in tall glasses.

Fresh-Fruit Orange Cup

1 cup sugar
1 cup water
Juice of 6 oranges
Juice of 6 lemons
1 quart ginger ale

Boil sugar and water about 5 minutes. Cool and add fruit juices. Chill, and immediately before serving combine with ginger ale.

Raspberry Mint Flip

2 cups sugar syrup
1 cup red raspberries
1 bunch mint
2 cups lime juice

Add berries to chilled sugar syrup, then add crushed mint and lime juice. Chill thoroughly in refrigerator, 3 to 4 hours. Strain and pour over cracked ice in small glasses and serve with additional mint leaves. Makes about 1½ quarts.

For many of the fruit drinks we serve we have no formal recipes. For the most we utilize all those grand new fruit nectars and juices now available. Here are some of our favorite combinations. All ingredients should be very cold.

1. Equal portions of chilled cranberry juice and chilled orange juice.
2. Two cans of apricot nectar, two cans iced water, dash of lemon juice, sugar to taste.
3. Apple juice, poured over thinly shaved ice and topped with mint leaves.
4. Equal portions of loganberry and orange juices.
5. Equal portions of tomato and pineapple juices, a dash of lemon juice.

New Cookie Squad Bakes Sweets For Uncle Sam's Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jacksonville, Fla.

Jacksonville's latest contribution to the entertainment of service men is a Cookie Squad.

Mrs. T. M. Poole, hostess at the Armed Services Center, conceived the idea and organized a group of young women from the membership of Jacksonville churches.

The Cookie Squad made its first public appearance on Sunday, June 15, when 600 graduates from the training school at the Naval Air Station entrained for home at the Union Depot. The squad, armed with giant hampers of fresh baked cookies, passed out generous sweets to the departing graduates.

Miss Laurentia Marvick, of State-Wide Recreation District No. 1, announced that along with the formation of the Cookie Squad, local merchants have donated prizes for amateur shows to be held at the Center every Saturday night and Sunday afternoon.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, August 5, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

A Mechanized Army Today Needs Specialists, So Runs a Whole Campusful of 'Schools'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Benning, Ga.

There is a story told of a student who left school and joined the army because he didn't like to go to class—and then discovered the full meaning of "out of the frying pan, into the fire." For in today's army, "going to school" is as familiar a phrase as "right by squads" was in years gone by.

The reason is obvious. The idea that this is an era of specialization has been given general acceptance, and particularly in the army, where so many special skills are called for. The army cannot hire its stenographers and clerks as such, as a civilian employer can. Ergo—the army trains its own specialists.

When Major General Lloyd R. Fredendall, commanding general of the Fourth Division, Motorized, surveyed his comparatively new division last fall, he found (1) that the Fourth, the army's only completely motorized division, had a tremendous number of motor vehicles; (2) that mechanics — hundreds of them—were needed to keep those vehicles in running shape, and (3) that the mechanics were not available in the division in sufficient numbers.

Quite a Graduating Class

So General Fredendall ordered a Motor School established. The need was not as urgent then as it later became, as many of the division's motor vehicles had not arrived. But they were rolling in with increasing rapidity, and he foresaw that quick action was needed. Today the division's Motor School, the only one of its kind operated within a division, is turning out every month some 100 men with a thorough knowledge of motor mechanics.

Similarly, the division needed stenographers. A civilian instructor from an Atlanta, Ga., business college was employed, a class of students—all with high school educations or better—was organized, and the soldiers began to learn shorthand and typing.

A shortage of skilled draftsmen existed in the division. An officer with years of drafting experience in a government engineering office was named senior instructor of a drafting school, a thorough course was outlined, and another group of soldiers learned drafting.

Examples of this kind can be listed indefinitely. The basic principle is that when the army needs a group of men with specialized knowledge or training, it sends them to school. And an army school is not a hit-or-miss affair designed to give only a smattering of knowledge—it is a carefully planned course employing the best pedagogical methods and striving always to produce competent graduates. No other kind will do.

Modern Teaching And Practice

In the Fourth Division's Motor School, classroom lectures are supplemented with motion pictures, lantern slides, diagrams, charts, and working models. This is all embodied in what might be termed theoretical instruction. To give the students practical experience, the Motor School provides "live" engines, "dead" engines, and classis for the classes to practice on.

The Motor School course lasts one month, with 100 students in each class. Half the class is in the engine section the first two weeks, while the other half studies chassis mechanics. Then the two groups exchange places, and complete the other half of their courses.

Started this last spring were two new branches of the Motor School, the Carburetor Section and the Ignition Section, both designed to make technical experts in these fields out of graduates of the basic Motor School course. All this, remember, is only one school in one division, and designed for one purpose—to keep the Fourth Division's motor vehicles running.

Stenographic Work

The school for stenographers lasts three months, for while a soldier may learn the shorthand curlicues in a few weeks, and may know where all the typewriter keys are in less time than that, it takes constant practice to give him speed. And if, to civilians accustomed to thinking of academic courses in terms of three hours a week for nine months, three months seems short, this fact may be considered: A soldier in school is working intensively. Stenographers' school classes, for instance, run from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 a. m., and from 1 to 4 p. m., daily, and from 8:30 to 11:30 a. m., Saturday. That's six hours a day. Compare it with three hours a week.

The Drafting School, in one month of operation under a similar schedule, gave its students the equivalent of a one-year college course in drafting, its heads claim. When one school is completed, another is started, until the need for which the school was established is satisfied.

These are only three of the countless schools operating intermittently as needed in the Fourth Division. There is an Intelligence School, where a picked group of officers receive 72 hours of intensive instruction in the operation of military intelligence units. This in hours is more than the equivalent of a one-semester course, three hours a week, at a university.

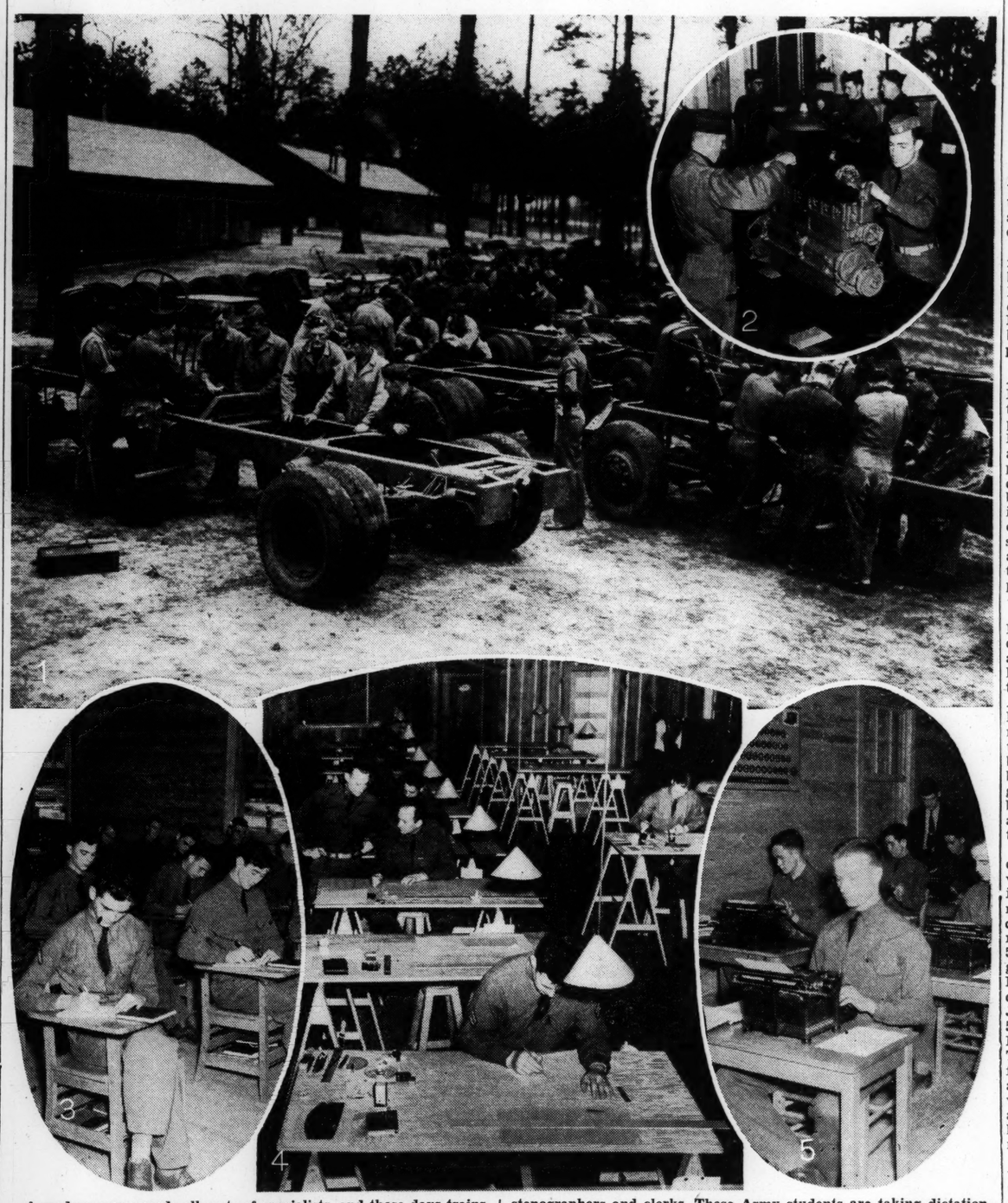
Other Schools

There are schools for bakers and cooks, physical education schools, signal communication schools, chemical warfare schools, schools for mess sergeants, clerical schools, and schools for drivers. There are schools teaching methods of anti-tank defense, road blocks, camouflage, anti-aircraft operations, methods of using barbed wire entanglements, and supply operations.

The officers, like the enlisted men, are in and out of school regularly—weekly schools being conducted in the division for all officers, and special schools for officers being conducted as needed in every phase of the division's activities.

The immediate result of all this teaching, which makes the Fourth Division similar in many respects to any civilian university, is the training of specialists who can keep the army running smoothly in this and possible subsequent crises. Another result is that when thousands of soldiers are turned back into civilian life, they will take with them special skills which they did not previously possess. They will be able to hold jobs they could never have held without training in the army schools.

And they will be proving literally true the army's assertion that "a year in the army is a liberal education."



A modern army needs all sorts of specialists, and these days trains its own. (1) These students outside the Motor School buildings of the motorized Fourth Division, U. S. A., in camp at Fort Benning, Ga., are studying chassis mechanics. (2) "Dead" engines in the Motor School are mounted on pivots, so that they may be turned to any desired angle for study and manipulation. (3) The Army needs stenographers and clerks. These Army students are taking dictation in shorthand from an instructor from an Atlanta business college. (4) The Drafting School is an important part of Army schooling. Senior Instructor in the Fourth Division's Drafting School is the captain standing in the center of the room talking to a student. (5) Typewriter practice in the Stenographers' School.

The Student's Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"By Their Works," by H. Phelps Clawson (Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, Buffalo, N. Y. $4) presents highlights of ancient civilizations through brief text and full page illustrations of archeological objects from the Buffalo Museum of Science collections. Examples from Stone Ages, prehistoric China, from Oceania, the Mayans, South America, etc., are given. Useful for the student of archeology or ethnology, and as correlated reading matter for any museum visitor.

★ ★ ★

"American Patriot's Series," made up of little readers fully illustrated in line and color, published by Rand McNally and Co., Chicago, and written by William H. Mace, former professor of history in Syracuse University, include so far, three slender volumes; "Stories of Great American Heroes," "Stories of Great American Leaders," and "Stories of Great American Explorers and Pioneers." Each contains a group of simple accounts suitable for school or home use by children of the middle elementary school grades as supplementary biographical material in the field of historical narrative. Priced at 10 cents each.

★ ★ ★

"A Manual of the Higher Plants of Oregon," by Morton E. Peck (Binfords and Mort, Publishers, 40 North Ninth Street, Portland, Ore.), is a botanical manual listing the high plants of the entire State, a very interesting floral region. Priced at $5. Oregon Garden Clubs as well as students of botany should be interested.

★ ★ ★

"Your Next Job," by Frances Maule (Funk and Wagnalls, 354 Fourth Ave., New York, $2), is a useful contribution to job literature, written directly to the job applicant. A practical slant, "How to Get It, and How to Keep It," is followed throughout. Doing the right thing at the right time in the right way is the key to business success, Miss Maule maintains, and she gives some sound advice as to what these things are. Contains some interesting self-tests on mental attitude, traits, courage, and other phases of vocational analysis. Also contains useful bibliographies at the ends of several of the chapters.

M. J. T.

Follow-Up Studies

Provision should be made for a continuing study of employment conditions and opportunities for youth. This can be done to a large extent by carrying on regular follow-up studies of those who have left the local schools in recent years. Such follow-up studies can usually be carried on by school systems without great need for special personnel. They not only reveal current facts, but also have a certain predictive value, since the occupational pattern for the youth age group does not change rapidly in a normal community.

In addition to the school follow-up studies, there is a continuing need in many communities for other types of survey designed to produce information concerning youth migration into the community and other information not readily available through the follow-up process. Definite advantages can therefore be gained by attaching a specialist in occupational research to the central junior placement office, regardless of whether that office is administered by the school system or the public employment service.

"The Occupational Adjustment of Youth"

Youth Hostelers and Others Now Traveling in South America

The Youth Round Table

It's full sail ahead for Uncle Sam's good-neighbor policy aboard the S. S. Aconcagua. Almost fifty students, South-of-the-border bound, embarked early in July for Valparaiso, Chile, to spread the good word in Latin America.

Who are these voyagers? Well, chance, or perhaps the closing date of school, put four groups of South American-minded young folk on the same ship.

We of the American Youth Hostel group, of 17 boys and girls, aim to extend the principles of hostelling to South American travel. The United States is indebted to the European hiking, biking, hostel movement for inspiring Monroe and Isabel Smith to found a like system in America in 1935. The National Headquarters of American Youth Hostels is at Northfield, Massachusetts. Now, with Monroe as our leader, we want to show our gratitude by passing on the favor. Since there are as yet no youth hostels in Latin America we shall stay in the ski huts of the sports club of Chile, in the homes of Chilean and Argentinian families, in hotels and Y. M. C. A.'s. Because distances are great, and roads few, we shall travel principally by train and boat, using our bicycles for exploring interesting countryside—moving on skis and even donkeys when necessary.

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Then there is the Donald Watt "Experiment in International Living" group. It consists of 24 students who are making their homes with various Peruvian families for one month. At the end of this time, hosts and guests will take a month's tour of the old Inca country of Peru. By living the life, accustoming themselves to the ways, increasing their skill in the language of their Southern friends, they expect to come away with a better understanding and deeper sympathy for them and their problems. At the same time, by tactful adaptation and cordial courtesy, they can do much to extend the good reputation of the norteamericanos in S. A.

Two universities were directly represented on the ship. The University of Nebraska has a tour-learn system that gives college credit to its five wandering students southward bound. The University of Chile is adding the names of 7 americanos, from the S. S. Aconcagua, to its roll call. It being winter 'way down thar, Chilean students are in the middle of their regular session; but to show their hospitality they're having a special summer session in winter for Americans who wish to attend. The University of North Carolina did this for Latin Americans last winter, you remember.

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Since the capacity of the tourist section is only 65, you can see that on shipboard youth had a monopoly! One might think with such a preponderance of Betty co-eds and Joe-colleges, the ship would be a bedlam of football cheers, lipstick, and jazz. But this is no ordinary migration of sight-seeing, souvenir-collecting tourists.

Study is the rule! No one would doubt the serious mindedness of the American collegiate after a stay on the S. S. Aconcagua. As one passenger put it, "You could run the ship on the energy expended."

Perhaps studying is just a habit we can't get out of, but I rather suspect a real interest in learning is the cause. There are no compelling forces—no grades to make—no finals to take at this school.

We are going to South America with the definite purpose of study and good will—and we plan to pay our respects IN SPANISH!

(Miss) B. L. M.

Seeing America After All

New York

Dear Chairman and Round Tablers:

Greetings and Salutations once more. It has been a long time since I sat in at a meeting, and would like to tell you about a pleasant vacation which I have just had. For the first time I have spent my holiday traveling in the United States.

This trip took us through thirteen states, seven of which I hadn't been through before. Most of the journey took us through historic country such as Valley Forge, Fort McHenry, Williamsburg, Mount Vernon, Monticello, and Gettysburg. At these places we saw much that made American history and learned much from these experiences. We also visited Washington, D. C.

We also passed through some beautiful mountainous country in Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, stopping at the Great Smoky Mountain National Park on the way. The route took us partly over the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Skyline Drive. From these roads one sees some of the grandest panoramic views imaginable. In many places the mountain side was covered with rhododendron which were in full bloom at the time, affording a beautiful sight.

We also had the opportunity of getting acquainted with some of our southern neighbors whom we found to be very pleasant and hospitable—and, I might add, good cooks.

(Mr.) W. W. M.

A Tuesday Column

Through the Editor's Window

Radio Listening Groups and Democracy

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wherever democracy is a living thing you find people taking steps toward self-education. Spontaneous effort to become better independent thinkers is a form of initiative that the totalitarian states do not find so pleasant. Only in a democracy is it not only safe but essential and encouraged.

The report that there are in the United States at least 8,363 known radio listening groups including about 200,000 persons, and that on the basis of the facts gathered and the possibilities for getting information left ungathered, there are probably at least 15,000 organized groups including from 300,000 to 500,000 persons is to me highly encouraging. People who will get together to listen to some program and use it as a basis for discussion are likely to be rather sincere about self-improvement.

Frank Ernest Hill of the American Association for Adult Education has made the study, and the Columbia University Press published the report. Says Mr. Hill: "Radio and its groups may be as important to the democratic process as the railroad and motor-car are to transportation. They can be multiplied and immeasurably improved. If they are, they may become the instruments of a constructive and significant revolution, a revolution not only in educational techniques but also in important social habits."

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The method used in taking what Mr. Hill calls the "unfinished census" included questionnaires and inquiries to radio stations, colleges, libraries, Civilian Conservation Corps camps, National Youth Administration state directors, labor councils, and directors of radio programs. Anyone can see that beyond the groups reported by these units, there must be numbers of informal neighborhood groups throughout the length and breadth of the land, which probably will remain forever unknown to lists and adult education studies.

Listening groups as a whole include more women than men, it was found; but in the groups meeting in the evening there were more men than women. Of the definite groups reported, 6,507 radio station groups were listed; 583 CCC camp groups, 565 college groups, 242 groups of the Family Life Radio Forum (Oklahoma); 214 of the Homemakers' Forum (New Jersey); 105 labor council groups; 50 Metropolitan Opera groups; 50 N. Y. A. groups; 47 library groups. The study showed all the groups following a program of listening and discussion, and when their work is compared with that of most adult education classes they "can hold their own," in Mr. Hill's estimation.

"They stimulate, they broaden, they give definite information which is pretty fully assimilated, and they get a good amount of special work accomplished as a result of what they incite members to do," he says.

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If we could look in on some of these groups, we would find that they range from three or four mothers who gather to listen to a program on child guidance, and groups of six or eight following formally conducted courses in Spanish and other languages, on up to groups of 2,000 persons. The average membership is found to be about 29 and there are more groups of from 15 to 35 than any other sizes. Groups meeting in homes are usually built up of a nucleus of friends and their friends. There are also the larger groups fostered by clubs, meeting in schools, clubs, churches. Groups reporting were also those meeting in radio stations, tearooms, hotels, CCC libraries, village board rooms, settlement houses, town halls, and even one in a Louisiana gas service station.

As to occupations, the groups surveyed had membership classified in this order: housewives, students, laborers, professional workers, office workers, farmers, salesworkers, owners or executives, unemployed or working on government projects of a relief status, and 41 in other occupational fields. This in the light of the possible future trends of educational methods is an interesting cross-section.

Group members on the whole are young. Youth and early age predominate, Mr. Hill says, and adds that on the whole they seem not to be "joiners," that is, they are getting from their group-participation what they cannot or do not trouble to get through clubs, education centers, and other organizations. "Group members are interested in their work, and have an impressive earnestness and a desire for self-improvement," he further comments.

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So when next we tune in on such programs as Town Hall or the University of Chicago Round Table, Information Please, the Metropolitan broadcasts or some symphony program, a language course or a child guidance hour, let us think of the earnest two or three in some Kansas farmhouse, the 10 or 15 in some beautiful Boise home or Arizona library, the 50 or a hundred in some Vermont village hall or church parish house, the several hundred in some metropolitan radio station,—yes, and the little handful in a Louisiana gas service station—and be more grateful than ever for the privilege of free speech, free discussion and freedom to improve our powers of independent thinking which are at the very heart of living democracy.

A Tuesday Column

Sells 95 Stories and Novelettes

"The introduction you gave me to your editor-friend, resulted in my present assignment to do a 40,000 word 'complete novel' for him monthly. This is deeply appreciated especially since I finished my N. I. A. Course some time ago. Here is very concrete evidence that interest in your students continues indefinitely. To date I have sold 95 stories and novelettes to twenty national magazines."—Darrell Jordan, P. O. Box 277, Friendship, N. Y.

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It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

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Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors and therefore give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours and often on the impulse of the moment.

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Boys 6-14. Character training emphasized. Thorough preparation for secondary schools. 420 acre farm. Sports, riding, farming activities, shop work, public speaking and Bible study. Write Edward C. Willcox, Headmaster.

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—Before deciding secure catalog of this boys' college preparatory school. Harmony ideals. Oldest in West. Teaches how to study.
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Boarding School for Boys. Elementary and College Preparatory courses. Character development stressed through applied Bible study. John N. Forman, Headmaster.

LEELANAU FOR BOYS
Established 1921
Fully accredited Country Boarding School
These times demand careful thought in choosing your son's education—write box 40, Glen Arbor, Michigan. For sons of readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

Winchester Holds Annual Family Tourney—Fenway Park Attraction Tomorrow

Nashua Pair Defending In Popular Golf Event

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In Act III of King Henry VI Shakespeare said, "'Tis a happy thing to be father unto many sons." And Vergil in his Aeneid wrote, "He follows his father with unequal footsteps."

The chances are that here you have some of the first written accounts of a father-and-son golf tournament, one of which began at Winchester Country Club this morning.

Fathers with many sons and fathers with only one, and fathers with grown sons and fathers with youngsters were all there today seeking to have their name inscribed on the Winchester Father-And-Son-Bowl by tomorrow night.

Two Sons

Tom Leonard, Sr., of Nashau, N. H., is one of the fathers with more than one son. He has two boys, Dick and Tom, and is appearing with both. He teed off today with Dick, and is scheduled to start tomorrow with Tom. This threesome has held practically all of the golf titles in New Hampshire at one time or another—Tom, Sr., is a former State amateur champion; Tom, Jr., is the present title-holder and a former junior Granite State champion; and Dick is also a former junior champion. In addition Tom, Jr., was the medalist in this year's New England amateur at New Haven.

More than that this family also holds the Winchester father-and-son championship, and Father Tom and junior are hoping that tomorrow afternoon will see them in the 23-year-history of the tournament to win a second Bowl.

Selected Drives

Although most anything can happen in this friendly tournament—which calls for selected drives and then alternate shots—it is probable that a good share of the opposition to the Leonards will come from the Joseph Monahans, senior and junior, of Belmont. These two have the distinction of being the only family combination to win two years in succession, and their reign in 1938 and '39 was interrupted last year by the New Hampshiremen.

The other two-time winners of this tournament were C. Sidney, Jr., and J. Gould Cook of Brae Burn, who turned the trick in 1924 and 1929, and James J. and Francis J. Reidy of Wachusett, who won in 1933 and 1935. Jim Reidy has also won with two other sons, John in 1932 and Leo in 1936, and he plans to play with at least three of his five boys again this year.

Former Winners

In the entry list and starting times announced by Winchester's Golf Chairman, Harry McGrath, are two more former winners—Howard B. and Robert B. Lovell, 1928, and Joseph Norton and Joseph Norton, Jr., 1926. Slightly less than 100 teams were in the field as of this morning, but with post entries allowed, this number was expected to be increased.

The tournament will end tomorrow, with presentation of the Bowl scheduled to be made tomorrow evening in the Winchester clubhouse.

Pairings and starting times for tomorrow's play follow:

8:45—A. O. and Grant Barker—Howard Marshall and Howard Marshall, Jr.
10:00—W. G. and D. R. Bott.
10:15—Mr. Bailey and son—Phil Simons and son.
1:00—H. M. Lewis and son.
1:05—V. T. and V. L. Rothburn.
1:15—C. Nourse and C. Jr.—R. Boutwell and son.
1:20—R. Harding and son—Gardner Ferguson and son.
1:55—C. W. Butler and son—G. Cabot and son.
2:00—Mr. Handy and son—Dr. G. H. Akin and son.
2:05—H. B. Emerson and son—R. N. Hall and son.
2:10—J. L. S. Barton and son—H. Wentworth and son.
2:15—R. S. Hopkins and son.
2:20—J. W. Blackham and son.
2:25—M. F. Brown and Henry—J. A. Dolben and Joe.
2:30—J. A. Galvin and son—Mr. Baldwin and son.
2:35—T. J. Leonard and T. J., Jr.
2:40—C. Holmes and son.
3:30—J. F. Eichorn and son—J. Dempsey and son.

* * *

Essex County Club's highly regarded annual four-ball tournament opens tomorrow morning with 48 invited teams seeking the prize won last year by Private Walter Whitehead of Camp Edwards and Dick Johnson of Tedesco. Whitehead has obtained leave from the camp and will be able to defend. In addition 31 other teams will compete in the one-round-a-day tournament.

* * *

Johnny Farrell, former national open champion from New Jersey, retained his Rhode Island open golf championship yesterday by carding a 36-hole total of 144. Johnny posted a first-round score of 74, which was eight strokes back to Harry Nettelbladt's 66, but his second-round 70 was much better than Nettelbladt's 79. The Framingham pro finished in a tie for second with Tom Mahan of United Shoe at 145.

* * *

Class A in the Newspapermen's Golf Association's weekly tournament at Bear Hill yesterday was won by Frank Jordan of the Globe with a 94-76. "Pat" Patterson of The Christian Science Monitor won Class B with his 99-90.

Local Box Score

Red Sox

Yesterday

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	3	2	3	3	3	0	0
Fox rf	5	2	4	7	4	0	0
Cronin ss	3	1	1	2	4	4	0
Williams lf	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Foxx 1b	5	1	1	4	7	0	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
Pytlak c	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
M. Harris p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ryba p	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
†Spence	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Hughson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	7	11	19	27	12	1
PHILADELPHIA							
Brancato ss	5	1	0	0	1	3	0
Moses rf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
McCoy 2b	5	0	2	2	1	0	0
Johnson lf	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
Siebert 1b	4	1	1	1	8	0	0
S Chapman cf	4	1	2	2	6	0	1
Wagner c	4	2	3	4	2	1	0
Suder 3b	3	1	0	0	1	3	0
C Harris p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hadley p	2	0	2	3	1	0	0
Totals	36	6	11	13	24	7	1

*None out in ninth when winning run scored. †Batted for Ryba in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1—7
Philadelphia	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—6

Runs batted in, McCoy 2, Brancato, Wagner, C. Harris, Hadley, Fox 2, Cronin, Tabor, Foxx, Doerr. Two-base hits, Hadley, Wagner, Spence, Fox, Cronin. Three-base hit, Fox. Home run, Foxx. Stolen base, Tabor. Double plays Siebert (unassisted; Tabor, Doerr and Foxx; Cronin, Doerr and Foxx. Left on bases, Philadelphia 7, Boston 11. Bases on balls, off C. Harris 2, off Hadley 7, off M. Harris 2, off Ryba 2. Struck out, by Hadley 2, by Ryba 2. Hits, off C. Harris 2 in 2 innings; off Hadley 9 in six innings (none out in ninth); off M. Harris 4 in 1 1-3 innings, off Ryba, 6 in 6 2-3 innings; off Hughson, 1 in 1 inning. Wild pitch, C. Harris. Winning pitcher, Hughson. Losing pitcher, Hadley. Umpires, Basil, Grieve and Passarella. Time, 2:15. Attendance (estimated) 3260 (3,500 children).

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	285	56	116	21	74	.407
Cronin	337	66	111	6	57	.329
Foxx	316	67	93	16	69	.294
Fox	100	11	29	0	12	.290
Tabor	329	41	93	13	60	.283
Peacock	163	13	46	0	22	.282
Di Maggio	390	81	108	5	29	.277
Finney	375	63	103	3	33	.275
Pytlak	223	31	60	1	27	.267
Doerr	298	37	77	10	58	.259
Spence	167	19	38	2	23	.228
Newsome	145	16	33	1	11	.228
Carey	12	4	1	0	2	.083

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cooney	305	33	98	0	15	.321
Moore	272	31	76	4	30	.279
Sisti	328	45	90	1	34	.274
Waner	166	20	45	1	20	.271
Rowell	355	38	94	4	37	.265
West	321	42	83	8	46	.259
Hassett	228	32	59	0	11	.259
Roberge	16	2	4	0	5	.250
Demaree	50	7	12	1	3	.240
Masi	126	12	30	2	15	.238
Miller	369	34	83	5	42	.225
Montgomery	21	0	4	0	0	.190
Berres	168	12	29	0	12	.173
Gremp	34	1	3	0	3	.088

Oddities

The national professional football league is not the correct title. The official name is National Football League.

* * *

Michigan has five home football games this fall, with Michigan State, Iowa, Pitt, Minnesota and Ohio State.

* * *

Pat Mullin, Detroit rookie, was hitting .344 when forced out for the season with a shoulder injury.

* * *

Ten seniors will be in the Duke starting line-up this fall. The eleventh man is a junior.

● BASEBALL ●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2 Games
1st Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Pairings and Times In Essex Four-Ball

Wednesday

9:00—F. C. Church (11) and H. K. Cushing (8)—B. M. Hall (9) and Winthrop Wing (3).
9:08—J. P. Chase (9) and Edward Learnard (6)—H. H. Bundy Jr. (12) and E. T. Hall (12).
9:16—Horace Partridge (7) and W. L. Shearer 3d (7)—W. D. Grant (11) and C. M. Cunningham (7).
9:24—F. L. Amory (12) and Hugh M. Hyde (9)—A. L. Coburn Jr. (9) and J. M. Newell (8).
9:32—Archie S. Morrison (7) and E. M. Winslow (8)—Elliot T. Putnam (9) and S. L. Batchelder (12).
9:40—U. H. Crocker (12) and O. K. Anderson (12)—H. L. Chalifoux (9) and S. A. Weeks (8).
9:48—Pierce Edmunds (6) and G. W. A. Hammond (9)—Leverett Shaw (10) and George Aldrich (12).
9:56—G. W. Smith (8) and Horace Davenport (12)—M. P. Merritt (2) and A. G. Wigglesworth (6).
10:04—F. M. Roberts (11) and Geoffrey Sawyer (11)—J. M. Means (11) and J. J. Feran (7).
10:12—Richard Johnson (6) and Walter Whitehead (5)—W. V. Alexander (12) and C. P. White (12).
10:20—B. A. Goodale (5) and Renout Russell (7)—Arthur Hugeley (6) and Ben Ticknor (7).
10:28—Dr. Wallace J. Gardner (9) and George Soloviet (3)—George Nye (8) and Lockwood Tower (7).
10:36—George Hall (8) and George Finlay (5)—F. J. Healy (11) and Roland H. Knight (10).
10:44—Raymond Holdsworth (11) and Ralph H. Bonnell (10)—J. V. R. Bright (8) and Durham Jones (5).
10:52—H. Jaques Jr. (6) and W. D. Boardman (9)—R. E. Noble (7) and R. E. Noble, Jr. (10).
11:00—Rodney Dodge (3) and Dr. C. F. Sprague (8)—H. B. Snelling (5) and Gerald Henderson (5).

Thursday

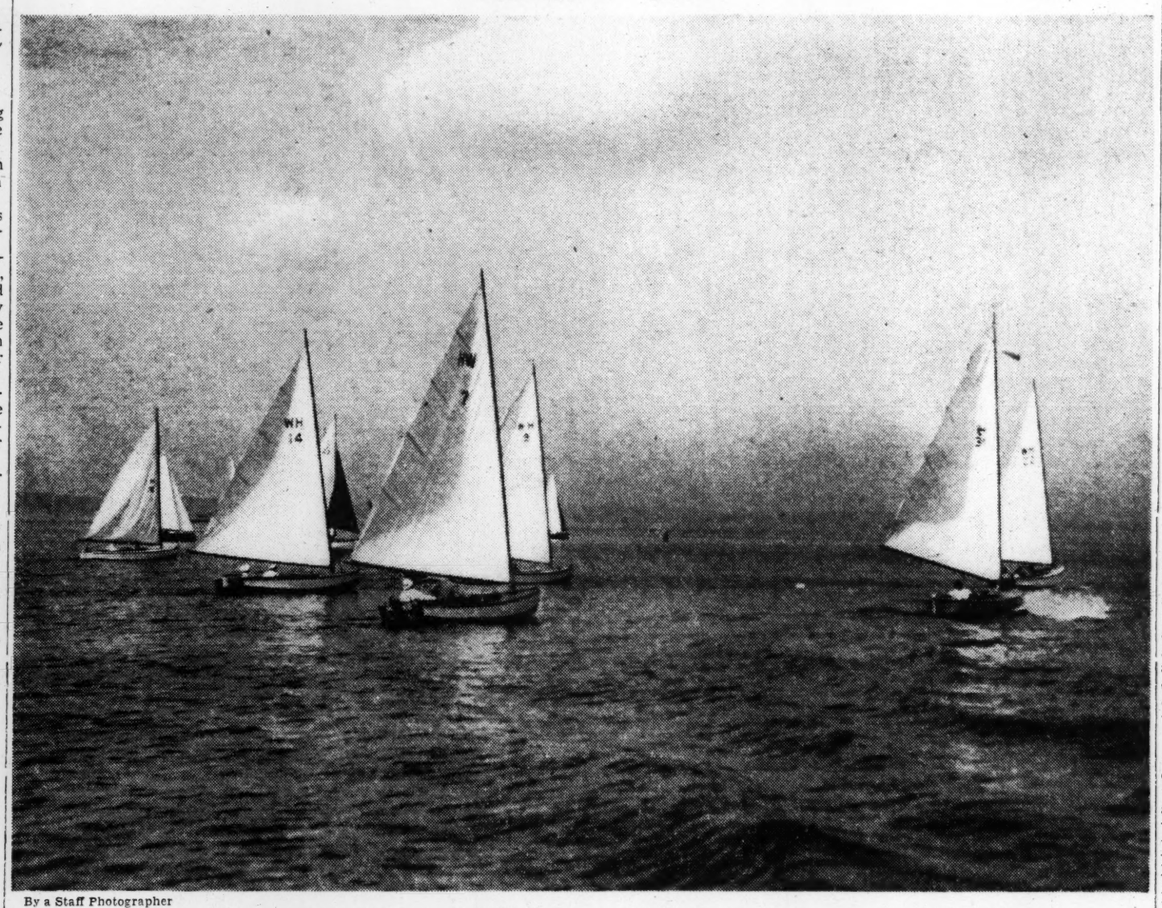
9:00—B. A. Rowland (10) and Charles Ganson (6)—C. Sargent (6) and W. C. Hammond, Jr., (8).
9:08—James D. McMaster (7) and R. C. Stickney (8)—Peter Hodges (12) and E. L. Bigelow, Jr., (12).
9:16—W. A. Lincoln (6) and Dana A. Steele—A. Skelly (10) and T. Aldrich (7).
9:24—J. C. Allen (5) and E. C. Shotwell (9)—W. J. Breed (11) and R. Booma (9).
9:32—E. L. Beckwith (9) and T. T. Miller (12)—Thomas Barnes II (6) and partner.
9:40—F. Sargent (6) and F. Sargent III (8)—A. G. Fitzgerald (12) and Robert Lovell (5).
9:48—John Tyson (12) and E. S. Hutchinson (12)—Charles Devens (8) and F. A. Clark (8).
9:56—F. H. Taylor, Jr., (9) and W. E. Carter (11)—Dr. C. H. Allman (9) and W. E. Robb, Jr., (7).

Round-a-Day

Wednesday

1:00—H. M. Biscoe, Jr. (3) and H. P. King (9)—Dr. G. C. Caner (7) and Dr. A. M. Butler (8).
1:08—Robert Proctor (14) and R. S. Humphrey (13)—W. C. Febiger (13) and A. Blanchard (10).
1:16—J. L. Smithwick (9) and H. L. Servoss (12)—J. T. Nightingale (7) and H. Rawls (13).
1:24—Paul Killiam (16) and F. K. M. Rehn (16)—J. B Bushell (8) and P. J. Flynn (8).
1:32—L. V. N. Washburn (13) and Jerome Preston (12)—F. E. Smith (12) and J. E. McLaughlin (13).
1:40—M. O. Whiting (12) and C. P. Dennett (11)—Louis Curtis (12) and S. Sloan Colt (8).
1:48—Albert Goodhue (10) and Thomas Claflin—T. L. Tewksbury (7) and A. R. Corwin (5).
1:56—R. L. Pope (11) and Ellery Rogers (5)—T. P. Curtis (12) and R. E. Brewer (12).
2:04—J. J. Leonard (7) and F. C. Millspaugh (7)—L. E. Leatherbee (15) and J. B. Donovan (15).
2:12—R. C. Cushman (6) and Frank Jenkins (9)—Isaac Hall (12) and J. Willing (6).
2:20—Andrew F. Derby (14) and W. E. Poor (11)—E. R. Rooney (10) and H. C. Strong (7).
2:28—Dr. C. T. Porter (7) and W. O. Kenney (7)—Lucius T. Hill (16) and F. S. Deland (9).
2:36—J. M. Batchelder (3) and F. M. Batchelder (13), drew bye.
2:44—W. C. Chick (6) and Rodney Brown (6)—H. C. Van Voorhis (11) and E. N. Wrightington (9).
2:52—Gerald Boardman (13) and W. Drinkwater (13)—H. S. Cutler (9) and Franklin King (9).
3:00—R. Boardman (11) and F. I. Amory (11)—G. A. S. McKean (9) and E. P. McNichol (11).

Hustlin' Off



By a Staff Photographer

One of the most numerous classes in Marblehead waters this week is the Massachusetts Bay Hustlers with 20 or more craft. Pictured above is part of yesterday's fleet as they converged at the inside starting line. The leading member of the Hustler Class at the moment is Bob Perry's Bob Pat, with two straight triumphs.

Charles Francis Adams Absent at 'Head Racing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug 5—When the name of Charles Francis Adams fails to appear in the summary of Marblehead Race Week, then the Dies Committee or Hoover's agents had better be called on the job.

That's the topic today as the Eastern Yacht Club concludes its three-day series, and the Boston Yacht Club prepares to hold its one-day stand tomorrow.

You see, Charles Francis Adams is an institution around this yachting center. They still tell the stories of "Charlie Ad's" sailing up from Cohasset to Marblehead all alone in all kinds of weather—until his family put a stop to it recently. And there are countless of others.

In Washington

But before the Dies Committee or the FBI moves its staff to these parts to locate the former Secretary of the Navy, our own inside "info" gives out the report that the genial 'ole salt' is lending his support to the National Defense effort down in Washington itself.

And that seems to be the tune being played this Marblehead Race Week. The war abroad and our National Defense work at home has cut the starting fleet from normal.

Yet, despite all this, yesterday's flotilla of 365 starters was not only an increase of 19 craft from Saturday's opener, but it was an amazing number in view of this year's activities.

Look for a Blow

But today, as smiling skies again beckoned, the yachtsmen were still looking for that typical Marblehead blow. And surprisingly enough, Tuesday is usually the day when squalls or knockdown sou'westers hit this port during race week.

Yesterday's breezes from the south by east were again on the light side; but strong enough to insure all starters to finish within the time limit, and provide a little less drifting throughout the afternoon.

On the outside finish line (which by the way was moved closer to the Neck lighthouse promontory this year for spectators to view the proceedings more easily, and then the government closed it off because of defense work) there was a decided doughnut "hole" in the air which gave anxious moments to leaders and would-be leaders.

Loring Tops

Speaking of leaders, several skippers hold the spotlight for double-barrelled triumphs. Caleb Loring in the International Class had had two crack triumphs with his Pompano, and added to a second in the Boston Yacht Club ocean race on Sunday, should be well up in the running for the "skipper of the week."

Close astern of Loring are such helmsmen as Ensign Alden Haskell, Russell Smith and Bob Perry in the capital classes. Haskell evidently has found the light warm airs off the 'Head much similar to the conditions where he is training in the tropics, for he has been familiar enough to receive two straight salutes in the combined Eight Meter and Q Classes.

Indians Most Numerous

Smith, a veteran Marblehead Race Week collector of silverware, brought his Teaser IV home first in the Triangles again yesterday, and that gives him an undefeated record, while Perry hustled enough for his second straight in the Hustlers, which yesterday turned out 20 craft.

Other numerous craft were the Indians, the National 110s and the Marblehead Towns. The Indians retained their scalping reputation with 23 starters, while the latter two fleets were one less.

Jimmy Bonney chalked up a first to his third Saturday for the lead in the Indian point summary. Bonney had a minute and a half over Walter Perry in Twono, with George Scigliano and Suzi third.

Viking Scores

One of the M. I. T. 110s, Morss, sailed by Joan Stewart, caught winning zephyrs, as Clint McKim, former Town Class worthy, took second. Hautboy, Saturday's 15-minute winner, dropped to fourth but still holds the point margin.

Alfred E. Chase's supposedly heavy weather Viking surprised the Thirty Square Meters with a handy triumph over E. Sohier Welch's Evanthia, with Roulette, sailed by Roosevelt Bowl champion Linc Davis in third.

Johnny McAleer added a first to his opening day third in the Manchester 18-footers and thus put Don MacIntosh's Speedy in first berth for the week. Young Doug Russell picked up a second, and the veteran Al Whittemore third.

Karshick Trophy

The Manchester 18-footers, by the way, open their season's championship series of three days racing for the Karshick Trophy today. Besides counting in Marblehead Race Week championships, today, tomorrow, and Thursday's opening Corinthian race will be for the Manchester title.

John Taylor Arms' defending Adams Cup, Andiamo V continues to hold the lead in the Star Class, although finishing third yesterday. Two Boston Bay boats led the Long Island Sound champion across the line, with Lucky Me sailed by John Sprague scoring its first interclub victory, and Bob Kirkland's Tartan second.

Other important leaders yesterday: Harold Grover's Sea Horse in the Yankee Dories; Everett Walkley's Kwa in the Town Class; John Nugent's Radio Class boat, WOWO; Shaghnessy brothers' Parna in the Winabout; and Donald Simonds with Sinbad in the Snipes.

W. A. D.

Skipper of the Week?

By a Staff Photographer

Caleb Loring, young Harvard three-sport athlete, has sailed his International One Design, Pompano, (above) to two straight firsts in the Eastern Yacht Club series to take the lead in the race for "skipper of the week" at Marlbehead Race Week. Loring also scored a surprising second in the Boston Yacht Club ocean race Sunday.

Harry McGrath Compiles Data on Father-and-Son

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of all golf tournaments played each year, there is none other that has quite the atmosphere of the father-and-son. One of the oldest of these family yearly parties is that of the Winchester Country Club, which started today and concludes tomorrow. This affair began back in 1919.

Posted on the bulletin board at the Winchester Club are newspaper clippings, photographs, and all sort of data relating to the 22 tournaments of the past, compiled by Harry A. McGrath, energetic chairman of the Golf Committee. In another year there will be a shield bearing the names of all the winners. The Winchester Club owes a debt of gratitude to Chairman McGrath for the time he has spent in digging out this mass of material, a permanent record of an event which has given pleasure to hundreds of fathers and sons.

It is difficult to imagine anything more interesting than for a golfer who now is a father and playing with his own son to gaze upon a picture of himself playing with his dad way back. There will be much more of that as the years roll along.

It seems to me, further, that it is about time for the fathers and sons to unite in paying tribute, in some material way, to the originator of the father-and-son tournament at Winchester, William D. Eaton. It was he who first broached the idea of such an event, based upon a similar tournament in Chicago.

Harry Bowler

Such recognition would not detract in any way from the part played by others who have helped bring up the "family." All who have played in the tournaments for any length of time are fully aware of the splendid part played by Harry Bowler, former Winchester professional and later club manager. There is no doubt that his efforts had much to do with the growth in attendance and efficiency with which it always has been conducted.

All hands, from the start of the event to the present, recognize, also, the major role that has been played by Joe Barton, "Uncle Joe," as many of his brother members affectionately call him. He has always made guests feel right at home and glad they came.

It seems only yesterday that this writer attended the first of the Winchester fathers-and-sons, participated in by 46 pairs. One thought expressed in an article a couple of days prior to the tournament still applies:

Novelty

"Fathers and sons do more playing together in golf than in any other form of sport, without a doubt, but it will be a novelty for most of them to be teaming up in open competition. It remains for both sides of the house to remember their relations when the 'heat of battle' is on. When son plays a sloppy shot, thereby spoiling father's good drive, it behooves father to remember that in his hand is a golf club, not a strap. When it is father who falls by the wayside on a good shot, son wants to keep in mind that it is his filial duty to remember his early training, i. e., that what father does is law and not to be commented on unfavorably."

How the Winchester tournament had grown is reflected in a summary of the 1927 tournament, in which this writer turned prophet:

"The time is coming, without the shadow of a doubt, when the Winchester Country Club will be obliged to devote two days instead of one to the annual father-and-son tournament. . . . Those who have played in the annual tournament are so enthusiastic about it that they not only come back each year but influence others to do so, so that within the next few years it is easy to forsee a field that will grow from the present mark to possibly double that number."

Number Doubled

There were 106 pairs that year and in 1932 the number actually had doubled and the year before that an extra day had been added. This year's tournament may not show as large an attendance as some years in the past because of different circumstances, among them boys being in the service and unable to get away. That applies to both of Art Ross' sons; Howard Paul's boy is at Annapolis; Fred Carroll's boy is also in uniform. There probably are a number of others.

Some of the sons who started at an age and a size which made it impossible to hit the ball more than a modicum of distance can now show their fathers plenty of power and ability, among them Harry McGrath's own son, who weighed 63 pounds the year of his first venture, two pounds under David Bott, Jr. Ben Ayers of Worcester started his son at the age of six and carried the lad part of the distance around the course.

Pennant-Bound Yankees Coming for Three Games

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those colorful yet devastating New York Yankees, who for five of the past six seasons have left the rest of a bewildered American League to struggle for second place or lower, bring their loaded bludgeons and talented pitching arms to Fenway Park tomorrow for the start of a three-game series with the Red Sox.

Judging by the ticket demand as this is written, the double-header on the morrow will be played before a capacity crowd of 30,000 plus, although there still are a few reserved grandstand seats available.

Still the Yanks

It makes little difference to the fans, apparently, that the Red Sox are virtually out of the pennant running. The Yankees are still the Yankees and Boston, as usual, will turn out to take another look at what the league standing suggests is the most powerful baseball machine in the majors. Even Thursday's single game, which closes the series, should draw better than 25,000.

Although the thrill of winning and hitting streaks, home runs and shutouts, have dominated the Yankee picture all year, the great leadership of Manager Joe McCarthy should not be overlooked. That Joe has been able to rally his forces after a sour 1940 campaign; has succeeded in juggling a questionable pitching staff of slipping veterans and untried youngsters, is one of the big baseball stories of the season.

Dominate Race

To give you an idea of Yankee dominance, the fourth-place Cincinnati Reds in the National League are closer to the leading Cardinals than the runner-up Indians are to the Yanks. Also, the fifth-place New York Giants are nearer the top of their circuit than the third-place Red Sox are to the high-flying Yankees. Not even Bob Feller, pitching every day, could catch the McCarthymen.

On his recent visit here, Manager Del Baker of the Tigers refused to concede the pennant to the Yanks, on the grounds that they cannot maintain the June-July pace through August and September. Baker may have somethng, at that. But the point is, McCarthy could probably slacken his pace to a mere .500 and still out-distance the pack.

Leading Hitters

In the series just ahead, Boston will have an opportunity to watch and compare the leading right-handed and left-handed hitters in baseball. Ted Williams over .400, and Joe Di Maggio, approximately 30 points to the rear, are the class of the field. Joe always has hit well at Fenway, where he can aim at the high barrier in left and left-center. We wonder what he would hit for the year if playing 77 games at Fenway? Williams, too, would do all right at Yankee Stadium, where right field is short.

In Charley Keller, the University of Maryland alumnus, the Yankees will present the leader in homers and runs batted in. Charley's pace in these paramount departments is all the more remarkable when one discovers that he is not hitting .300. Early today he had 27 four-baggers, to 25 for Di Maggio, and 96 runs batted in, to 94 for Joe.

* * *

Shorts . . . Taking his place at first base for the first time since July 29, Jimmy Foxx broke up the series opener with the Athletics with a ninth-inning homer, his 16th of the year . . . After pitching to only three batters, Tex Hughson picked up his fifth victory . . . Tex, incidentally, will probably come back and work one half of tomorrow's twin bill . . . Young Earl Johnson, who has not pitched since June 12 in St. Louis, warmed up yesterday in the bull pen and may share the burden with Hughson . . . Pete Fox went up 46 batting points in two days, getting three singles, two doubles and two triples . . . Dom Di Maggio has snapped out of his batting slump.

Longwood to Aid China Relief

The national doubles at Longwood this year take on a new significance since part of the proceeds are to be donated to the United China Relief fund. Gone are the representatives of the Far East these days and particularly conspicuous by their absence in the coming nationals would be the Japanese. Where once China and Japan both had representatives in tennis circles here, today they are partisan to other interests.

Naturally, with almost world-wide belligerence, there is little importance elsewhere to a mere tennis tournament, even if it is our national doubles. This nation, while not yet involved except in the guise of aiding worthy causes, has turned much of its sport activities toward the general cause of humanity—with reservations. And at least one place, China, will be attuned to what happens in this tournament (financially).

Charity Worthy

The United States Lawn Tennis officials—and Longwood—are not staging the nationals here August 18 solely for the United China Relief, but they have deemed the charity worthy. And while the U. C. R. only came into existence since the Japanese invasion of China, the tennis heads see only the charity side and hope for future days when both Chinese and Japanese players will again add international friendly flavor to the doubles with competition, not aggression, the objective.

The Japanese players to visit this country have had a marked tendency to exceed the Chinese in ability, but there have been numerous friendly invasions from both nations. Those who have followed tennis over the past years recall many of the interesting visitors.

Among those who come to immediate attention from China are Sin Kie Kho, Guy Cheng, Ng Sze Kwong, Gordon Lum and Paul Kong, all Davis Cup luminaries.

Amherst Graduate

Lum was a member of China's 1928 Davis Cup team and Cheng and Kho were members of later teams. Cheng's father was a graduate of Amherst College several years previous to the visit of Guy and was a member of the Amherst tennis team.

The Japanese players who displayed ability in the States over a period of years are too numerous to recall without research into various files, but there are some names which will be recognized by tennis fans such as Jiro Yamagishi, T. Nishimura and F. Nakano. The Japanese were much more progressive toward sport before the war than the Chinese and tennis was only one of the games indulged in. Baseball teams, swimmers, track stars and other athletes from Japan came over to the United States periodically to learn, and their progress was little short of amazing.

Not many of those who will visit the Longwood Cricket Club during the week of the doubles will remember the players from these two nations, but at least they will know that part of their admission money will serve to help where deploring conditions exist in distraught China.—W. M.

Late Bulletins

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—All seeded players came through their second-round matches today in the women's Eastern grass court championships at Westchester Country Club.

Top-seeded Pauline Betz of Los Angeles defeated Mrs. Alastair B. Martin of Glenhead, N. Y., 6—0, 6—2, while second-seeded Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke of New York won from Mrs. Helen P. Rihbany of Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 5 (AP)—Results today in the national boys' and juniors' tennis tournament at Culver Military Academy included:

Boys' singles (2nd round):

Don Harris, Los Angeles, defeated Barney Wanamaker, Macon, Ga., 6—3, 6—0.
Hubert Rance, Chicago, defeated Stuart Spritz, Baltimore, 6—8, 6—4, 6—1.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Chicago at St. Louis (night).
Detroit at Cleveland (night).
New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston.

National League

St. Louis at Chicago.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
(Only games scheduled.)

Tomorrow

National League

Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Brooklyn at New York (night).
Boston at Philadelphia (night).
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

American League

Chicago at St. Louis.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Washington (night).
New York at Boston (2).

Motorcycles Take Over Buckeye Practice Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—In a few short weeks Paul Brown's gridders will be taking over Ohio State University's practice fields, but at present the site resembles the beginnings of a blitzkrieg, as motorcycles by the dozen race up and down the gridirons.

The machines belong to the Ohio Highway Patrol, which uses the Stadium and surrounding ground as a training school for new officers.

Dodgers Back in Stride and Now Face Giants, Phillies and Braves in Games

Schedule Favors Brooks During Days Just Ahead

By the Associated Press

The Brooklyn Dodgers are back home, hoping to fatten their pennant appetite on helpless Eastern brethren, and everything is in their favor. After floundering around the West for several days, they managed to return with a four-game winning streak, and last night they made it five by overpowering the New York Giants, 11-6.

From now until the western clubs start their final circuit of the East Aug. 18 the Dodgers' opposition will be the Giants, whom they have beaten seven out of 11; the Boston Braves, who have been their victims nine out of 11; and the last-place Phillies, whom they have whipped in 11 out of 12.

Back in Stride

The Dodgers are back in stride. Both Whitlow Wyatt and Kirby Higbe have become winning pitchers again. Dolph Camilli has regained his batting eye. And the whole club has regained the drive which characterized it at the start of the season.

Last night Brooklyn had to battle to win, after Babe Young put the Giants in front, 2-0, with a double and a homer in the first four frames.

Manager Leo Durocher put in Dixie Walker as a pinch hitter in the fifth and he doubled for a run. In the sixth he doubled with the bases loaded in a four-run flurry. When Ken O'Dea's pinch-homer with the bases loaded in the seventh tied the score, the Dodgers danced right back with a five-run encore.

Meanwhile, the St. Louis Cardinals face a sterner task. They have to subdue the Pittsburgh Pirates, Cincinnati Reds, and the Chicago Cubs, all of whom are striving to get back into the race.

Lose Crespi

Yesterday they cuffed the Cubs, 4-2, all right, but they lost the services of their keystone star, Frank (Creepy) Crespi, who was hit in the face by a line drive during pre-game practice. If he were lost for any length of time now it would be a hard blow. They got along without him yesterday because Lefty Ernie White pitched seven-hit ball to gain his 13th victory, his sixth in 17 days.

In the only other National League contest John Lanning held the Reds to three hits while the Pirates plowed to a 4-1 triumph.

The New York Yankees hit the winning trail again with a 7-5 decision over the last-place Washington Senators. The Yanks bunched seven of their eight hits into three successive innings. The blows included four triples.

A ninth-inning home run by Jimmie Foxx decided a 7-6 struggle in favor of the Boston Red Sox over the Philadelphia Athletics in the only other major-league game.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	66	35	.653	....
Brooklyn	64	36	.640	1½
Pittsburgh	54	43	.557	10
Cincinnati	53	46	.535	12
New York	46	49	.484	17
Chicago	44	56	.440	21½
Boston	41	57	.418	23½
Philadelphia	26	72	.265	38½

Results Aug. 4

St. Louis 4, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 11, New York 6.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 1.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	70	32	.686	
Cleveland	57	43	.552	12
Boston	51	48	.515	17½
Chicago	49	52	.485	20½
Philadelphia	48	52	.480	21
Detroit	47	55	.461	23
St. Louis	40	59	.404	28½
Washington	38	59	.392	29½

Results Aug. 4

Boston 7, Philadelphia 6.
New York 7, Washington 5.
Only games scheduled.

Home Run Hitter —*By Pap'*

CHARLEY KELLER IS SLUGGING IN TRUE YANKEE FASHION
IT'S ALL IN FUN
A REAL BATTLE FOR SLUGGING HONORS IS BEING WAGED BETWEEN KELLER and JOE DI MAGGIO
THE FARM WORK HE DID AS A YOUNGSTER DEVELOPED THESE POWERFUL HANDS
CHARLEY IS GOING FOR HOME RUNS, AND GETTING ENOUGH TO BE PACING THE REST OF THE LEAGUE
Pap'
AP Features

Golf Loses Glitter For Harry Todd

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 5 (AP)—Harry Todd, the big blond hitter of southwestern links, is pretty well fed up on tournament golf and he doesn't mind saying so.

"I used to like to beat fellows eight and seven, six and five, and by other one-sided scores," he said. "But now I just play golf for the pleasure of playing and winning is a minor matter. A one-up victory suits me much better."

Glitter Gone

This and a lot more came from one of the nation's best amateurs as he sat on a bench in the locker room of a Dallas country club and raked the powers of golfdom over the coals.

Todd, who led the amateurs in the national open with 296 and was runner-up in the Western amateur, said failure to name a Walker Cup team—the elite of amateur golf that played the British each year—had robbed the game of its glitter for him.

He added that he wouldn't be playing in tournaments today were it not that it helped his business.

"The zenith for an amateur golfer is to be named on the Walker Cup team. I had a good chance to make it in 1940. I had won the Western and two matches in the national the season before. Then it was decided there would be no Walker Cup team because England wouldn't have one.

Deserving Reward

"The Walker Cup team wouldn't have had to play. My idea was that deserving golfers might be rewarded by being named on it. Now there's nothing to work for. Why should I try to be a good golfer? You'll find the entry list in this year's amateur reflecting that sentiment."

Todd will go to Denver Aug. 11 for the sectional qualifying round of national amateur but he indicated his heart wasn't in it. However, his medal scores this season have been pretty good for a fellow who has lost interest, and he has frequently broken into the 60's.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

The Bench Before the Game

Most of the Red Sox were in the clubhouse changing their shirts when two Philadelphia newspapermen came into the dugout and took seats on the bench. "If we go out and make a second entrance will you stand and give us a hand?" asked one of them. "After all, gentlemen, aren't you aware that the Athletics are playing the best ball in the American League?"

"You mean they were until Cleveland came to town," said a Boston scribe.

Club Hustling

"We did all right against the Indians," the Phillie writer went on. "We should have won two out of three. They beat us once when we weren't looking."

"Sam Chapman is having a good year," said a Hub scribe.

"He's been great for us," the visiting writer continued. "I think he's the most improved outfielder and hitter in the American League. Dick Siebert, too, is playing swell ball at first base. But it's those pitchers who are keeping us up where the air is clear and the sun shines. Knott, McCrabb and Marchildon have been great. Hadley is hurling good relief ball. And the whole club is hustling."

Joe Cronin arrived on the scene. "Is there anything the matter with Hayes?" he wanted to know.

"No, he's all right," said the Philadelphia writer. "Connie (Mack) is catching Wagner today because Harris is pitching. They usually work together as a battery."

"One of the boys told me that Birdie Tebbetts spent all of yesterday afternoon 'riding' you," the local writer said to Ted Williams, who had been listening to the conversation from the further end of the bench.

"Sure," nodded the young Red Sox slugger, with a grin. "But he's all right in my book. I like him. And the guy's a great catcher, too. I mean receiving. He may not be too good at the plate, but he's all right behind it. He's hard to figure."

Tigers in Slump

"You mean you figure the catcher and not the pitcher?" Moe Berg asked Williams, for the benefit of the newspapermen.

"Sometimes," Ted admitted. "It depends on who's catching."

"If Tebbetts is such a good catcher, why is Detroit in the second division, 25 games out of first place?" asked Berg.

"They aren't hitting," answered Williams, pounding a bat against the dugout steps. "They're not coming up with that long ball in the clutch. But their pitching is good. Looks like the best staff in the league to me. Newsom, Trout, Gorsica, Benton and Newhouser are all tough."

"Hasn't that young Newhouser a beautiful delivery?" Berg asked Frank Shellenback, who had joined the group. "Smooth and easy. As nice as I've seen in a long while. You have to be born with it. It's impossible to acquire a motion like that."

Feller Quick

"He's pretty to watch," said Shellenback.

"Does Feller look real fast to you?" Berg asked Williams. "I mean, does he stand out above the field?"

"Sure, he's plenty quick," answered Ted. "Bob's got everything. You have to admit he's the best. But Trout is fast. I don't think Newsom is as fast as Trout. But Buck throws his up from all directions. I think he bothers me because I watch his pinwheel windup."

"Speaking of speed, how about Niggeling?" said Berg.

"That guy!" shouted Williams, laughing. "The next time he comes to town I'm going to take him out and buy him a good meal. Then maybe he'll be able to throw harder."

"You can count 15 while you're waiting for the ball to come up to the plate," said Jimmy Foxx.

"Fifteen!" said Williams. "You can go take a bath and still get back in time to get out in front of the pitch!"

Unexpected Coast Threat Pops Up in Eastern Tennis

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP) — As though California, which practically has a monopoly on tennis honors these days, wasn't doing well enough in the net game this season, the state where it never rains turned up today with a hitherto unexpected threat in the eastern grass court championships.

He's only a youngster, is 19-year-old Earl Cochell, a Los Angeles Red-head, and his chief previous claim to fame was the fact he almost won the intercollegiates a year ago. When the eastern started last Saturday, he was rated about as much chance of lasting as long as an inexperienced ball boy.

Yet, as the tournament settled down to tougher competition today, now that all first round and some second round matches have been completed in both men's and women's singles, Earl definitely was the dark horse.

Of course, he doesn't figure to knock off ranking contenders like Bobby Riggs and Don McNeill and Frankie Kovacs. But, nevertheless, there he is in the third round after two straight-set victories. The last of these was a 7—5, 6—1 whipping he handed the former South American champion, Francisco Segura of Ecuador yesterday.

The ranking contenders are not concerned with Earl today, because they have other opponents with whom to tangle. In the feature match, Kovacs, third-seeded in this tournament, takes on Gene Mako, the Los Angeles veteran and ex-Davis Cup star, in a second-round engagement.

National Champion McNeill looked for an easier tussle against William Umstaedter of Millburn, N. J.

The headliner of the women's singles found Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke meeting Mrs. Helen Pedersen Rihbany of Boston.

Snavely Named As Mentor For College Stars

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Carl V. Snavely of Cornell, one of the nation's top flight grid mentors, will direct the 1941 collegiate All-Stars in their game against the Chicago Bears on the night of Aug. 28.

It was announced that Snavely would head a coaching staff made up of Fritz Crisler of Michigan, Lynn Waldorf of Northwestern, Homer Norton of Texas A & M, and Orin Hollingbery of Washington State.

Snavely and his colleagues will work with an assemblage of 70 college stars who were chosen in a coast-to-coast poll.

Handling strategy for the Bears is a coaching board embracing George Halas, tutor of the pro title holders; Clark Shaughnessy of Stanford, who has collaborated with Halas in developing the explosive "T" formation; Paddy Driscoll, former coach at Marquette; and Heartley Anderson and Luke Johnson of the Bears staff.

Jimmy Wilson Poles a Homer In Lost Cause

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5 (AP)—Manager Jimmy Wilson of the Chicago Cubs and Manager Ivy Griffin of the Madison Blues in the Three Eye League hit homers inside the park for an "Old Timers" aggregation last night, but the veterans' group lost a five-inning exhibition to Milwaukee of the American Association, 8 to 6.

Urban (Red) Faber, Chicago White Sox immortal, retired the three Brewers to face him in the opening frame. Some walks, a double by Barney Olsen and a homer by Billy Myers, former St. Louis Cardinal captain now with Milwaukee, netted the home team four runs off Doug McWeeney, former Brooklyn pitcher, in the second.

Andy Lotshaw, Cub trainer, singled in one point in the veterans' six-run last inning rally and Bob O'Farrell, who managed the Cardinals to a pennant, singled in the final two. A large group of Chicagoans attended the game, including Cub officials.

Score by innings:

Old Timers ..... 0 0 0 0 6—6 8 2
Milwaukee ..... 0 4 2 1 x—8 8 3
Faber, McWeeney (2), Grimes (3), Grimm (4), Ehrhardt (4) and O'Farrell, Schang, Thompson and Wilson; Gullic and Just.

Varied Experience

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Cac Hubbard, football coach at Denver University, has acted as head coach of football, basketball, baseball, track, tennis and golf in more than 20 years of coaching experience.

Borrowed Stockings

DETROIT (AP)—When someone forgot to pack stockings for the Cleveland representatives at the recent All-Star game, the visiting Indians had to wear Detroit hose.

McKain to Browns

DETROIT (AP)—Sale of relief pitcher Archie McKain to the St. Louis Browns in a straight cash deal "slightly under" the $7,500 waiver price has been announced by Walter O. Briggs, owner of the Detroit Tigers.

McKain, who came to Detroit in 1939 from the Boston Red Sox in a five-player deal, has appeared in 15 games this year, winning two and losing one. His first year with Detroit he won five and lost six and last year won the same number of games without dropping any.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Phil Rizzuto, Yankees—Batted in three runs with triple and two singles to help beat Senators.

Johnny Lanning, Pirates — Pitched three-hit ball to beat Reds.

Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox—Led off ninth inning with homer to whip Athletics.

Dixie Walker, Dodgers—Against Giants, hit consecutive doubles to drive in three runs.

Speedy

Jocky Conlan is probably the fastest umpire in the big leagues. The little fellow was a flash in his outfielding days with the White Sox—and that wasn't so far back. He can cover the bases with the fastest runners in the junior circuit.

Since the Yankees seem to have clubbed the rest of the American league into submission, it remains for the New Yorkers to look within their own ranks for little competition. The battle for slugging honors currently being waged between Joe Di Maggio and Charley Keller has added a dash of interest to the daily chores of the Yankees.

Di Maggio and Keller have been alternating at taking the lead in the home run derby, and Jolting Joe has been enjoying a slight edge over Charley in the all-important runs-batted-in column. Keller has found his real stride after a discouraging slump and is slugging the ball in the manner he flashed as a freshman in 1939 when he piled up an average of .334 during the regular season and then topped it off with a .438 mark in the World Series.

Keller's average has been rising steadily for he is far too good to remain under the .300 mark for long. One of the strongest men in baseball, Keller is determined to grab off the home run crown this season. The short right field fence in the Yankee Stadium gives him a decided edge over Di Maggio in the home run race since Joe is aiming at the more distant fence in left field.

Charley is going on 25 and still has a couple of years to go before he reaches his prime. You can toss out his sophomore slump of last season when he hit only .286. It was only natural that he should slump a bit after flying high as a freshman. That often happens to sophomores.

All Keller needed to get going was a few safe blows, and now that he has collected them, he is going to be awfully hard to hold down. There isn't a ball player in the league who works harder than Keller. If anything, he is a bit too serious. He might do better if he could unbend a bit instead of being so deadly earnest all the time.

Charley is an impressive figure at the plate, one of the most feared batters in the Yankee line-up.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 4

International League

Newark 4, Buffalo 2.
Rochester 10, Syracuse 0.
Montreal 4, Baltimore 1.
Jersey City 1-5, Toronto 2-3.

American Association

Columbus 5, Indianapolis 1.
Toledo 2, Louisville 0.
Milwaukee 4, St. Paul 3 (13 innings).
Kansas City 5-2, Minneapolis 4-0.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Dallas 4, Tulsa 1.
San Antonio 2, Shreveport 0.
Houston 6, Beaumont 5.
Oklahoma City 5-5, Forth Worth 3-3 (first game 13 innings).

Southern Association

Birmingham 5, New Orleans 2.
Memphis-Little Rock, rain.
(Only games scheduled.)

Eastern League

Williamsport 4, Hartford 3.
Wilkes-Barre 1, Albany 0.
Binghamton 2, Scranton 0.
Elmira 4, Springfield 3.

Lawn Bowling

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—Seven teams meet today in quarter-finals of the eastern division of the national tournament of the American Lawn Bowling Association.

Elimination rounds yesterday dropped 65 of the 72 teams entered in the competition, which ends Thursday.

Captains of the quarter-finalists are: A. E. Gilchrist, Chicago; S. Jones, Pittsburgh; James S. Weir, Detroit; E. J. Leinert, Buffalo; J. Mackie, Detroit; N. Waddington, Providence, and D. Dakers, Boston.

Bob Grove, Jr., is a pitcher, too, but needs to take on some weight before he will attract the scouts. He's been pitching winning ball in a New England circuit.

Seeded Ranks Intact After First 105 Tennis Matches

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 5 (AP)—With the first 105 matches out of the way and all seeded players still present, juvenile tennis stars squared off again today for the second day of the national boys' and juniors' tennis tournaments at Culver Military Academy, host to the events since 1928.

Gardner Larned, Chicago, first ranked of the juniors, was matched today with Holmes Cathrall, Scranton, Pa. The Illinoisan won handily yesterday over Alvin Bunis, Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—2, after eliminating Pete Crandall, Westfield, N. Y.

Victor Seixas, Philadelphia, seeded No. 2, downed Ted Peterson, Milwaukee, 6—1, 6—1, and third-seeded Jimmy Evert, Chicago, beat Charles Samson, Waverly, Ohio, 6—0, 6—4, and Johnny Dennis, St. Petersburg, Fla., 6—0, 6—3.

Bobby Falkenburg, Hollywood, Calif., defending champion in the boys' division, played J. Harold Kramer, Highland Park, Ill., in the second round today. He tumped Eugene Gildermaster, Princeton, Ill., in the first round, 6—0, 6—0. Second-seeded Jack Tuero, New Orleans, won easily over Edwin Schneider, Ann Arbor, Mich., 6—0, 6—1.

The tournaments end Saturday.

All-Stars Beat Hagerstown Owls

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Aug. 5 (AP)—An All-Star team picked from six other clubs of the Interstate League downed the Hagerstown Owls 13 to 1 last night.

Players from Lancaster, Harrisburg, Allentown and Reading, Pa., Trenton, N. J., and Wilmington, Del., were represented in the All-Star line-up.

Eddie Murphy, Allentown first baseman, led a 15-hit attack on two Hagerstown pitchers, driving in six runs with two home runs and a pair of singles.

Hagen Favors Medal Play for the Women

DENVER (AP)—Walter Hagen says women's golf would improve if medal play were substituted for match play.

"In match play," he says, "a woman is always playing against a woman. In medal play, she would play golf. She would be concerned only with her own game and the par. What the other players did would not bother her.

"A woman is beaten more often by woman than by the course. If they would substitute medal play for match play for a year in women's golf you would see some surprising cards turned in by the girls. You'd revise your opinion about women's ability to score."

Ten Dollars a Shot

Wide World

Unofficial World's Champion

When Craig Wood, the national open champion, beat Vic Ghezzi, the P. G. A. title-holder, for the unofficial world's championship at Girard, Ohio, last week end, he found his efforts worth just under $10 a shot. He defeated Ghezzi 5 and 4 in match play, and had a medal score of 271 to 277 for his opponent. With the $2,500 he collected on a winner-take-all basis, his club-swinging on the week end was most profitable.

Cooper, Baker Shatter Marks At Picton, Ont.

PICTON, Ont., Aug. 5 (AP)—Jack (Pop) Cooper, veteran Kansas City driver, roared to two world records yesterday and both he and Frank Baker of Saranac Lake, N. Y., shattered Canadian marks in the Prince Edward Yacht Club motorboat regatta.

Cooper cracked the world mark for 91-cubic-inch-class boats when he drove his "Tops Up" at an average of 61.6 m. p. h. in a trial, eclipsing the old mark of 57.793 m. p. h. Driving the same boat, he came back to smash the record for the same class in a five-mile competition by averaging 52.478 m. p. h.

After that, he handled the controls of the 225-cubic-inch "Milderna," owned by C. E. Inch of London, Ont. He sent this one down the course for an average of 65.814 m. p. h., breaking the Canadian mark of 63.8. Cooper won the club's $500 gold trophy by taking all three heats of the 225-cubic-inch class.

Baker posted a new Canadian standard in the 135-cubic-inch class. He drove "Cannonball" at an average speed of 53.860 m. p. h. in a five-mile competition.

Reginas Under New Management

REGINA (CP)—Regina Rangers, winners of the Allan Cup and Canadian Senior Amateur Hockey Championship last spring, will return to the hockey wars next winter with a brand new team and new management.

Announcement was made over the week end that Herman Thole of Lethbridge has taken over the franchise and will operate Rangers. The Lethbridge sportsman takes over from Lester Patrick of New York Rangers.

Navigation Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BABYLON, N. Y.—The South Shore Power Squadrons will hold a navigation race for members Aug. 17, in conjunction with the unit's week-end cruise to Timber Point on Great South Bay, Long Island.

W. B. Bradley, chairman of the race committee, announced that competing skippers, upon entering, must designate the speed at which they elect to run in the navigation event. Courses will be prepared by the committee and sealed orders will be given to the skippers on Sunday morning before the start at 10 a. m. The courses given in the orders will be in true degrees and the pilots must allow for variations and deviations to steer their proper courses. A theoretical time of finish has been calculated mathematically and the boat finishing closest to her time will be the winner.

Courses will be predicated on speeds of six, seven, eight or nine knots.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams,	Red Sox	88	285	86	116	.407
Travis,	Senators	94	377	63	142	.377
Di Maggio,	Yankees	104	415	99	155	.373
Reiser,	Dodgers	88	341	73	116	.340
Hopp,	Cardinals	83	344	58	83	.340
Etten,	Phillies	95	341	50	112	.329

Interstate Trophy Event Awarded to Red Bank Regatta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RED BANK, N. J.—The National 135 cubic inch championships for the famous old Interstate Trophy will be run in conjunction with the Gold Cup and National Sweepstakes regatta on the Shrewsbury River here, Aug. 16 and 17, Fred W. Brown, race committee chairman, announced.

Award of the championships and the perpetual trophy was made by Ira Hand, secretary of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, donors of the cup, with the approval of the racing commission of the American Power Boat Association.

Henry Davis, Jr., of Granogue, Del., who won the Interstate Trophy here last year against a field of nine contenders, will defend his title with Eight Ball III, the craft that captured the 1940 honors. Eight Ball set up a competition record for the 135 class of 56.285 m.p.h. in winning the championships but the Dartmouth collegian later lost this mark to R. H. McCullough, Pacific Coast pilot, who increased the competitive speed to 56.639 m.p.h. at Salton Sea, Calif., last October.

Davis will have at least two former 135 champions, Edison Hedges, of Atlantic City, N. J., and Byron Russell, of Long Branch, N. J., in the running for the Interstate Trophy this year. Hedges captured the prize in 1932 and again in 1939, and Russell won in 1936. Newcomers in the field will include Norman Frey, of Lancaster, Pa., and Frank Baker, of Saranac Lake, N. Y. Lou Eppel, of Rutherford, N. J.; Ed Ritter, Philadelphia, and John L. Hyde, of Washington, D. C., will be among other contenders for the title.

S. M. Auerbach, of Atlantic City, N. J., whose Emancipators have won the Interstate Trophy four times during the past nine years, has retired from the racing game and is not expected to enter. Following is a list of past winners of the 135 cubic inch championships since the Interstate Trophy was first posted for the class in 1932:

1932—Eagle, Edison Hedges, Atlantic City, N. J.
1933—Emancipator II, S. M. Auerbach, Atlantic City, N. J.
1934—Emancipator III, S. M. Auerbach.
1935—Emancipator II, S. M. Auerbach.
1936—Rustle, Byron Russell, Long Branch, N. J.
1937—Emancipator VI, S. M. Auerbach.
1938—Dragon, Samuel Crooks, Rumson, N. J.
1939—Eagle, Edison Hedges.
1940—Eight Ball III, Henry Davis, Jr., Granogue, Del.

A. A. U. Official Compares Present Times With Past

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5 (AP)—Lawrence di Benedetto, round and talkative President of the A. A. U., sat in his office chuckling.

"You hear old men talk about what great athletes they were back yonder," he scoffed, "and how young fellows today are softies."

He was thumbing through a list of 1941 track performances and proudly pointed out that five world records and two American marks were beaten or equalled in the 15 events listed by the A. A. U.

"Cornelius Warmerdam vaulted 15ft. 5¾in.," he began. "Archie Harris of Indiana threw the discus 174ft. 8¾in. Les Steers jumped 6ft. 11in. All those beat world records.

"Grover Klemmer equalled the 440-yard record of 46.4s., and Fred Wolcott tied the high hurdle mark of 13.7s. Al Blozis put the shot 56ft. 6⅛in. and Bob Peoples of Southern Cal threw the javelin 234ft. 3½in., both American records."

Bennie grinned and picked up his A. A. U. record book.

"Let's see how good grandpa was," he challenged. "Here are the national champions for 1876—winners of national A. A. U. titles. Hum! Most of them couldn't make a good high school team of today.

"F. C. Sporta ran 100 yards in 10½s. Edward Merritt ran the 440 in 54½s. H. Lambe of Toronto took 4m. 51 1-5s. for the mile. Who'd wait to see him finish nowadays?

"Here's the best laugh yet. A pole vaulter named G. McNichol of the Scottish-American A. C. soared to the dizzy height of 9ft 7in."

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .407; Travis, Washington, .377.
Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 99; Rolfe, New York, 88.
Runs Batted In—Keller, New York, 96; Di Maggio, New York, 94.
Hits—Di Maggio, New York, 155; Travis, Washington, 142.
Doubles—Di Maggio, New York, 33, Judnich, St. Louis, 31.
Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, 11; Travis, Washington, 10.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, 27; Di Maggio, New York, 25.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 17; Kreevich, Chicago, 13.
Pitching—Feller, Cleveland, 20-6; Gomez, New York, 10-3

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn and Hopp, St. Louis, .340.
Runs—Moore, St. Louis, 77; Hack, Chicago, 75.
Runs Batted In—Mize, St. Louis, 82; Nicholson, Chicago, 76.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 126; Moore, St. Louis, 123.
Doubles—Reiser, Brooklyn, 31; Dallessandro, Chicago, 30.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 9; seven played tied with 7.
Home Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, Nicholson, Chicago, and Ott, New York, 19.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 13; Handley, Pittsburgh, 12.
Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 11-2; White, St. Louis, 13-3.

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'Dear Brutus' at Marblehead—Midweek Prospect on the Radio

Henry Hull Heads Cast In Revival of Barrie Play

By Edwin F. Melvin

Barrie's "Dear Brutus," which by now is unfamiliar in professional production to a generation of Bostonian playgoers, was presented last evening at Marblehead with Henry Hull in the role first played by William Gillette. The play wears surprisingly well, perhaps because it has been given a superlative production for the summer stage by the North Shore Players. Not only were the members of the cast apparently letter perfect in their parts, but they had caught the feeling of the characters, and under the direction of Arthur Pierson they have kept in balance the elements of imagination, fantasy, humor, disillusionment, compassion, and pathos which the playwright wove into the pattern of the play. Barrie's touch is delicate and even after a score of years there is dramatic magic in his work if it is carefully handled.

* * *

The first act seemed the most skillfully managed of the three Barrie laid the groundwork well and the players kept lightly in step with him as they introduced to the audience the ladies and gentlemen who had assembled as Midsummer Eve guests of Lob, though as Matey, the ungrammatical butler, warned them, they "didn't ought to have come." The characters had their individual problems, but as Matey again neatly put it, they were all "them that has that in common." The thing which they had in common, of course, and the theme of the play, is the desire for the second chance

The second act, when they have their wish, is still a touching one. It is there that the opportunities are largest for Mr. Hull as Will Dearth, the artist, and for Bedelia Falls as his little "might-have-been" daughter, a child unmistakably in the Barrie tradition. To a large extent, though not completely, the opportunities are realized. Miss Falls does the child delightfully. It is a rich part with which the name of Helen Hayes is still associated, for it is she who played the original role in this country. Mr. Hull had the inner significance of the tragedy of Dearth, but he had a tendency to blur his lines. The performance seemed pitched a little too low for the size of the auditorium.

* * *

Only in the third act does there seem to be a little dating in occasional lines, though it is not serious or conspicuous. But the players make the most of the return to their customary surroundings from the wood in which Lob, who might have been called Puck, had invited them to wander. Clarence Derwent gives an admirable performance of Matey in his transition from butler to financier and back again to butler. Alfred Drake manages skillfully the difficult assignment of the philandering Purdie. A. P. Kaye pipes his way merrily through the wood cheerfully back to the wife who was still his second choice as she had been his first. A. G. Andrews is a properly spritely Lob.

The ladies of the cast seem less conspicuous than the gentlemen, perhaps because their roles are less emphasized. But the characters are capably done by Bijou Fernandez, Fraye Gilbert, Martha Hodge, and Helen Walker. They have contributed their share to a pleasant Midsummer Evening of Barrie.

British Films at Harvard

A dozen British documentary films will be shown without charge to the public and the Harvard Summer School by the Massachusetts School and College Division of the British War Relief Society at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings in the Geographic Exploration Building, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. The films are "Dover Front Line," "Dai Jones," "Village School," "We Won't Forget," "London Night," "Women in Waiting," "Neighbors Under Fire," "Wings of Youth," "Guards of the North," and "Thumbs Up." Hans Kohn, professor of history at Smith College, will speak on the international situation Wednesday evening; Anthony Gibbs, journalist, son of Sir Philip Gibbs, will speak Thursday. The speaker for Friday is still to be announced.

Shadowgraphs Exhibited At Fogg Museum

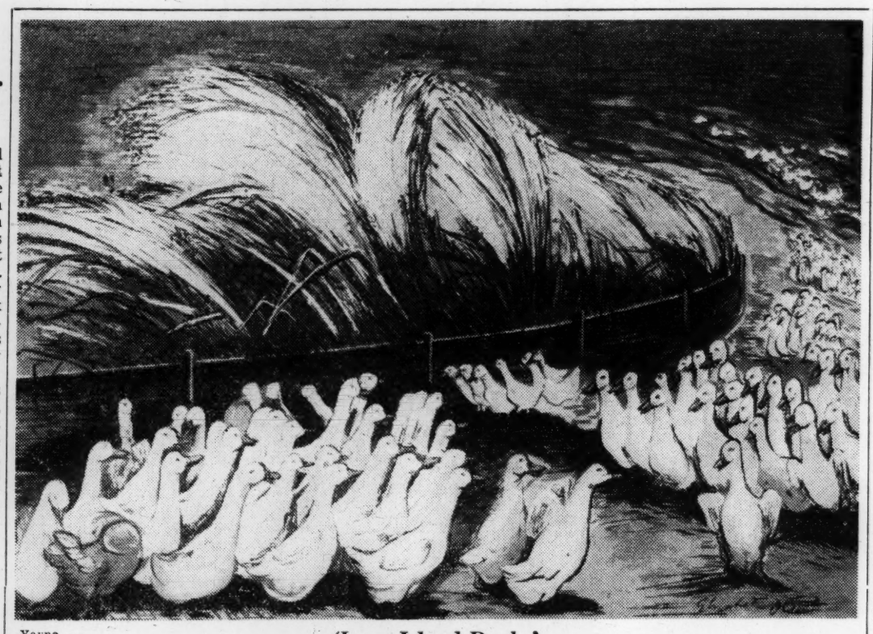
The thoroughness with which the arts are interpreted and analyzed at the Fogg Museum of Art is demonstrated by the varied displays installed for the edification of students at the Harvard Summer School. Art is approached historically, aesthetically, and technically. To bring the technical aspect up to date through the facilities of the newest mechanical equipment, X-ray apparatus is used for investigating sources and checking up on incorrect attributions. There is on view throughout the summer on the third floor of the Museum an illustrated and descriptive display arranged by Alan Burrough, Research Fellow and Keeper of X-ray Shadowgraphs.

One group relates to the problem, Who painted the "Knight of Malta," Titian or Giorgione? The photographs and shadowgraphs are hung sides by side. The shadowgraphs reveal the manner of applying pigment and the nature of the glazes. By comparing the shadowgraph of the "Knight of Malta" with shadowgraphs of paintings by Titian and by Giorgione, there are manifested stylistic differences. The conclusion from this technical investigation is that the picture was not painted by either of those two Venetian masters but that it "may have been painted by Palma Vecchio. The X-ray is penetrating and dispassionate. Its findings are unmistakable.

Many other facts are revealed through X-ray analysis. For example, changes made by artists at later dates, or retouching applied by subsequent generations of restorers.

The evolution of an artist's style is perceptible in the shadowgraph. Rembrandt, for example, altered his style in the course of years to a free and summary treatment of brush-work. That change, discernible to the naked eye, is borne out by the apparatus. Needless to say, this medium is invaluable for discovering differences between authentic and falsified work, or for tracing down the small differences of manipulation between the master and the disciple.

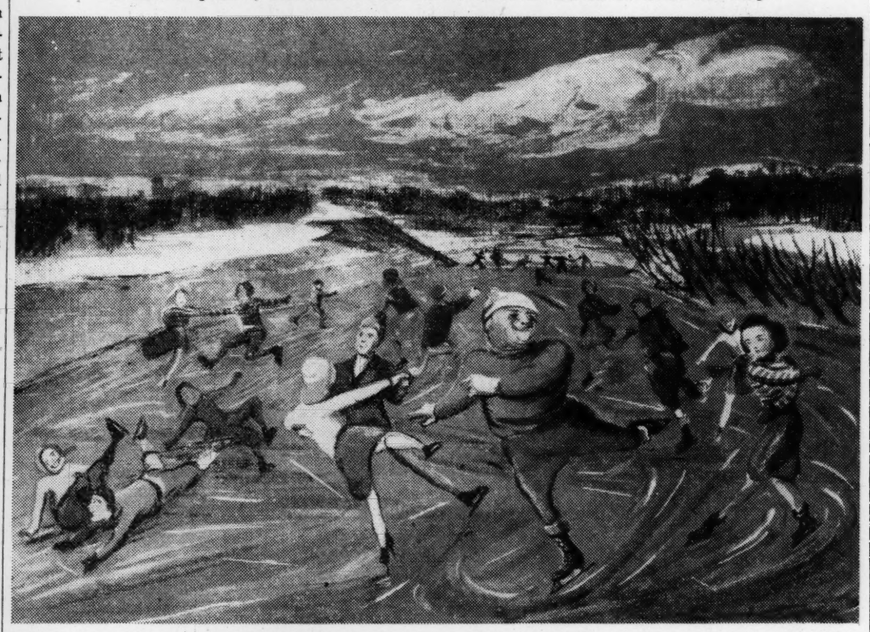
The X-ray shadowgraphs provide critics, connoisseurs, and dealers with a precious vehicle. The accurate scientific instrument becomes a supplement to learned and intuitive interpretation. However, there is a personal equation in analysis, interpretation, and appreciation of art which cannot be replaced by mechanical equipment, no matter how sensitive. **D. A.**



Yavno

'Long Island Ducks'

Silk screen print by Elizabeth Olds on exhibition at the Boston Book and Art Shop.



Yavno

'Skating,' Silk Screen Print by Elizabeth Olds

Concerts at Hollywood Bowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Some of California's most "unusual" weather brought the third week of Hollywood Bowl's summer concerts perilously near the verge of disaster. On only one occasion in its 20 years' history has the Bowl been obliged to postpone a program on account of rain, but attendance at the last two concerts was decidedly lowered because of threatening clouds. However, only a few persons left on Friday night (July 25), when rain fell during a memorable performance of Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony.

The high light of the program on July 22, was the playing of Edward Kilenyi in his first appearance on the Coast. His father, Dr. Edward Kilenyi, Sr., remembered as the first teacher of George Gershwin, has been associated with Twentieth-Century-Fox Studios for some years; his son appeared in a program sponsored and dominated by that studio. Young Kilenyi's pièce de résistance was Liszt's Piano Concerto in E flat. This battle-scarred opus glowed with renewed vigor under his fleet fingers. His power is prodigious, his tone musical and his musicianship sound. There was almost too much accent upon speed, some of the scale passages being played with glissando-like velocity. Nevertheless, there was commendable poise and nobility of expression in the slow movement. Choice of numbers for his solo group mitigated against fullest enjoyment of his work. Debussy's "Fireworks," two compositions by his teacher, Dohnányi, and Liszt's Rhapsody No. 15 brought little variety or surcease from the urge for speed and power.

Alfred Newman, the studio's music director, appeared as conductor and composer. Debussy's "Iberian" Suite needed more preparation. Mr. Newman's transcription of "The Sixpence," heard for the first time, was cleverly effective, but his fragments from "The Blue-Bird" Suite seemed to lack originality. A composition by Hugo Friedhofer, "Overture to a Comedy of Manners," had its first Los Angeles performance on this occasion. The composer, born in San Francisco, and now writing film music in Hollywood, speaks lightly and cleverly and, what is also important, at no great length.

Despite overcast skies, a good-sized audience came out for Bruno Walter's third concert on July 25. The program lacked the cohesiveness of those on previous occasions, but every number was noteworthy in performance and masterly in style. The Overture to Weber's "Euryanthe" was played with exquisite finish and regard for detail. Schubert's Symphony in B flat, redolent of spring and happy days, attests Schubert's love for nature, and Mr. Walter made the score glow with newness of life. Two Mozart numbers, Suite from the Ballet, "Les petits riens," and three German Dances, K. No. 605, were, in Mr. Walter's hands, elegant, aristocratic and eminently satisfying.

Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique" Symphony, under Walter's baton, became a profound human document. The orchestra has rarely played with greater beauty of tone. Conductor and men received an ovation. There was also a spontaneous burst of applause after the announcement that Mr. Walter would conduct the last two symphony programs of the season, replacing Artur Rodzinski, who will not be able to come to the Coast.

Defense Programs Prominent

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

National defense programs continue to hold a prominent place in the featured programs this week, with the role of American women brought to the spotlight in the "Defense in Action" broadcast, which will be heard on Wednesday evening.

Opening in Los Angeles, the program will visit the famous Vultee airplane factory, where women workers will be interviewed as they assemble aircraft parts.

Then, from Washington D. C., women who fly some of the planes will be introduced. Miss Lou Shank, secretary to Senator D. Worth Clark, of Idaho, and a well-known instructor at Hyde Field, Washington, will tell the story of women fliers in wartime as pilots and teachers.

Other work done by women in national defense will be described from Boston, where Maj. Margaret McSweeny will be heard addressing members of her own organization, the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense Corps.

From the Edgewood Arsenal in Baltimore, Negro women workers will next be interviewed as they assemble the intricate parts of gas masks, after which the program will go to New York, where representative American mothers of selectees will discuss their role in helping build and strengthen America's armed forces. The program will conclude in Washington with a brief address by Harriet Elliot, assistant administrator of the Office of Price Administration.

Tonight

Fulton Lewis Jr., will resume his weekly feature program, "Your Defense Reporter," when he tells how the fire extinguisher industry is playing an important role in national defense. Mr. Lewis will speak from a New Jersey plant which manufactures equipment used for fire protection and for the safeguarding of plane and tank crews. MBS. 10:15.

Privates Sidney Ramin and Russell Bower, from Fort Andrews, Boston Harbor defenses, will be featured on the program "This Man's Army." Both men are radio veterans and Massachusetts artists. WBZ-WBZA, 7:45. (This program also will be rebroadcast to England, shortwave WBOS).

The 36th CBS "Report to the Nation" will inaugurate the program's new time schedule with the story of another major Federal department. Heretofore, the program has been heard on Mondays. Director Brewster Morgan plans to show what the tax bill would mean to the individual—how much more his taxes would be in 1942 than they were this year. Much of the broadcast will be devoted to explaining how tax-anticipation notes work.

Wythe Williams, news analyst, will turn actor for the night when he takes part in the "People's Playhouse," the program conducted by Bob and Betty White for would-be actors and playwrights. Mr. Williams hasn't any dramatic aspirations. He's going to act in the sketch "just for the fun of it," he says. WOR-MBC. 9:30.

Pierre Monteux, French conductor, will direct the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in a concert from Ravinia Park. There will be special emphasis on French music. Selections will include Berlioz' overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," "Symphony in D Minor" by Franck, and Griffes' "The Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan." MBS. 9:30.

Wednesday

American women's role in national defense—as workers, fliers, wardens, and as mothers of selectees—will be the subject of the sixth "Defense in Action" program, presented in co-operation with the Office of Emergency Management, WOR-MBS, 9:30.

"Treasury Hour—Millions for Defense," the Wednesday hour donated to the United States Treasury Department by the Texas Company, will bring together another array of volunteer stars, including John Charles Thomas, baritone, Bob "Believe-It-or-Not" Ripley, Fannie Brice, Deanna Durbin, Miriam Hopkins, Al Goodman's Orchestra, and Ray Block's Choir. WABC-CBS, 9.

Al Shean, familiar figure of musical comedies, vaudeville, and screen comedies, and writer of an international song hit (Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Shean), will star in "Grand Central Station." WABC-CBS, 8.

Four Latin-American songs will be presented by Juan Arvizu, Mexican Troubadour, on his regular CBS program. His schedule includes "Ay Caramba," "Hablame de Amor," "Estrellita," and "Pandereta." WABC-CBS, 10:30.

Thursday

In the last of the Columbia network's summer presentations of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra at Lewisohn Stadium, Herman Adler will direct the orchestra in a special program marking the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Antonin Dvořák, Bohemian composer. The composer's "Carnaval" Overture and the first movement from his Symphony No. 4 in G-major are programmed. WABC-CBS, 8:30.

Graduates of the "Original Amateur Hour" will be guests on the "Major Bowes—Morton Gould Hour." Morton Gould's symphonic orchestra will be heard, and Major Bowes will supervise the program, which temporarily replaces his Amateur Hour. WABC-CBS, 9.

Barton Mumaw and Lisa Parnova

Who will appear Friday and Saturday on the International Dance Program at Jacob's Pillow, near Lee, Mass.

Vermont Co-operatives Draft Plan for Farm Organization

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 5—A Vermont Co-operative Council is in the process of organization, having within its central authority more than 36 individual producer and consumer co-operatives, largely in the agricultural field. Heading a committee selected by the co-operatives to perfect organization and draw up constitution and by-laws is Arthur H. Packard of Jericho, President of the State Farm Bureau, as Chairman, and T. D. Cook of Burlington, Secretary.

Other members of the committee are C. H. Dean of Ferrisburg, R. H. Pitkin of Plainfield, Mrs. Herman Stannard of Fair Haven, William Sinclair of Johnson, and George Bailey, Jr., of Rochester.

Under the proposed council it is expected that not only will the co-operative movement, already strong in Vermont, be expanded but closer contact between the various individual co-operatives will be afforded.

The participating co-operatives are active, respectively, in dairying, maple sugar production, poultry and eggs, fire and life insurance, retail merchandising, rural electrification, potato growing, and many other agricultural pursuits. Strongest of the various groups, and more numerous, are the dairy co-operatives.

Site for Building

Two old Montpelier estates have passed into possession of the State with the purchase of the Dewey-Howland and Smilie properties opposite the Capitol, for the site of the new $600,000 State Office Building.

The prices agreed upon by the building commission totaled $36,000. The Dewey-Howland property, which was the home of Fred A. Howland, chairman of the board of directors of the National Life Insurance Company, was purchased for $25,000.

The Smilie property, which was part of an estate left for the benefit of the young people of this community, was purchased at a price of $11,000.

It is expected that the work of razing two fine old homes on these properties will be started later in the summer, with actual construction ot the State Office Building, getting under way next spring.

School Guidance

An enlarged guidance program in Vermont high schools is needed, is the conclusion drawn by Max Barrows, State Supervisor of High Schools, as a result of a completed survey which shows that fewer than 15 per cent of high school graduates of 1940 entered college or university.

Out of a total of 3,358 students who graduated from Vermont high schools last year 503 matriculated at some university or college. Of this number 315 attended an institution within the State and 188 went to some other State. Business college claimed 133 of the 1940 classes of graduates, Junior Colleges 97, and normal school or teachers' colleges 1o8.

By far the larger number of graduates of Vermont high schools went directly into employment, their number totaling 1,343. Of this number only 63 were reported to have entered employment outside of the State.

"We need to do more than guidance in the school," said Mr. Barrows. "We should supplement guidance by follow-up work after the students get out of high school, in order to get their reaction to the school program once they get into other fields."

The special study was made, he pointed out, because a national survey of parent opinion on the secondary school system's program as a preparation for vocations or college, revealed a widespread lack of knowledge about the high schools.

The latest survey supplements one conducted by Mrs. Wills, wife of the Governor, in co-operation with the Association of University Women, in which a complete follow-up was made in eight communities in Vermont.

University Finance

The fiscal troubles of the University of Vermont which have been tossed into the lap of Gov. William H. Wills has resulted in his appointment of a rehabilitation committee composed of prominent Vermonters in several diversified fields.

Named to the committee are Ralph E. Flanders of Springfield, noted industrialist and President of the New England Council; Elbert S. Brigham, President of the National Life Insurance Company; Dr. Caroline S. Woodruff, former president of Castleton State Normal School; Arthur H. Packard, President of the Vermont State Farm Bureau; Harry A. Stoddard, master of the Vermont State Grange; John McGrath, prominent dairyman; and Asa Bloomer, Rutland attorney and member of the Legislature.

One of their duties the Governor said, will be to advise whether it is necessary and advisable for the State to furnish additional financial assistance to the University.

It is currently "in the red" for a total of $900,000.

Writers Gather In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 5—Writers in every phase—poets, novelists, biographers, essayists, short-story authors—have swept onto the campus of the University of New Hampshire.

For two weeks they will meet in conferences and round-table sessions to thrash out their individual problems and to learn from some of the more experienced how they can do better jobs in their writing fields.

Some of the country's better-known authors, Robert P. Tristram Coffin, Margaret Widdemer, David Woodbury, and Esther Forbes among others will direct the many meetings of established writers with beginners.

As members of the conference met for their first get-together, Carroll S. Towle announced a series of seven public lectures to be given by members of the conference staff.

The opening talk, this evening, will concern poetry of the year as viewed by John Holmes, reviewer and collector of twentieth century poetry.

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. 2, 5, 8:05. "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Mary Martin, Don Ameche, Rochester, and Oscar Levant. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson. 10:55, 2 5:10, 8:18.

Fine Arts—
Paderewski in "Moonlight Sonata." 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:35, 9:35. "Power and the Land." 1, 3, 5, 7, 8:55.

Keith Memorial—
"My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "March of Time." 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 1:10, 4:35, 8:05. "Devil and Miss Jones." "March of Time." 2:55, 6:25, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan and Shirley Ross. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

Modern—
"Underground," Philip Dorn, Jeffrey Lynn, Kaaren Verne and Martin Kosleck. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 10:05. "Shepherd of the Hills." 9:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 9:30 a. m., 12:40 3:55, 7:05, 10:10. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and Ann Miller. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche, Rochester, and Oscar Levant. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—
"Cyclone on Horseback," Tim Holt. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:50. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10.

Scollay—
"Underground," Philip Dorn, Jeffrey Lynn, Kaaren Verne and Martin Kosleck. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50. "Shepherd of the Hills," 9:55 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Air-Raid Wardens and First-Aid Corps," "Information Please," "Travel to Delhi-India," "You Can't Fool a Camera," "Jan Musica," latest newsreels and shorts.

State—
"Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 1, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and Ann Miller. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:50.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"Sweden in Peril." "Information Please." "Camera Magic in Scenes from 20 new films." "Islands of the St. Lawrence." "Miniature Musical." "Water Sports." "Raggedy Ann Cartoon," 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Murder By Invitation." W. Ford. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Dirty Faces." James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and Ann Sheridan. 10.44 a. m., 1:34, 4:24, 7:14, 10:04.

Tremont—
"Lady From Cheyenne," Loretta Young. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:20, 5:55, 8:45. "Intermezzo," Leslie Howard. 8:50, 11:25 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, 10:10.

Uptown—
"Million Dollar Baby," Jeffrey Lynn, Ronald Reagan and May Robson. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 3:05, 6:35, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich and Roland Young. "Round-Up," Richard Dix. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON —Capitol: "Sunny," Anna Neagle. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "Little Men." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. "Las Vegas Nights," Tommy Dorsey and band. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "They Dare Not Love," George Brent. 2:05, 5:15, 8:10. "She Knew All the Answers," Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. 3:40, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Missing Ten Days," Rex Harrison. 1:50, 4:56, 8:03. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:36, 6:42, 9:48.

Cleveland Circle: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "The Big Store," the Marx Brothers, and Tony Martin. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Big Store," with the Marx Brothers. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "They Dare Not Love," Martha Scott. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Father's Son." 2. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 3:41. 9:41. "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Cowboy and the Blonde." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 2:38, 8:49. "Mr. Dynamite," 1:30 and 7:41.

Park: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and Brian Donlevy. "Melody for Three."

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "March of Time." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Robin Hood," Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland. "Three Cheers for the Irish," Priscilla Lane and Dennis Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich and Bruce Cabot. 2:30, 8:15. "Land of Liberty." 3:50, 9:35.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "The Westerners," Gary Cooper. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

Mystic: "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "Out of the Fog," John Garfield and Ida Lupino. 3:25, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day and Roland Young. "Rookies on Parade." 1:45 and 7:30.

Orpheum: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Under Age," Nan Corey and Tom Neal. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. 3:15, 8:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Out of the Fog," John Garfield and Ida Lupino. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:45, 8:25. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones and Susan Foster. 2:20, 6:45, 9:55.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "The Saint's Vacation," 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 3:35, 9:35. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Sunny," Anna Neagle. "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Devil Dogs of the Air." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Moon Over Miami." Betty Grable. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie.

QUINCY—Quincy: "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. "The Roundup," Richard Dix.

Strand: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley.

REVERE—Boulevard: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Paper Bullets," Jack LaRue. 2 and 8.

Revere: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Paper Bullets," Jack LaRue. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Eternally Yours," Loretta Young, David Niven. "South of Panama," Roger Pryor. Cont. dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

Central: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Model Wife." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Glenn Ford. 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Ride on Vaquero," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Lucky Devils" 2 and 7:30

Strand: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Invisible Ghost." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Trial of Mary Dugan." Laraine Day. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:52, 8:52.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Penny Serenade." Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. "Blondie Goes Latin." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young. "Power Dive," Dick Powell and Jean Parker. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Sunny." Anna Neagle. "Ride on Vaquero," Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-in-Theater: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." C. Lombard, R. Montgomery. "Murder Among Friends." Continuous, dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 3:25, 7:55. "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 2:15, 6:40, 10:10.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
Ronald COLMAN
My Life with Caroline
ANNA LEE · CHARLES WINNINGER · REGINALD GARDNER · GILBERT ROLAND
2nd Feature
JANE WITHERS · JACKIE COOPER
"HER FIRST BEAU"
"HITLER'S PEACE PLAN" March of Time

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"MANPOWER"
Also "KISSES FOR BREAKFAST"

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with HOWARD LINDSAY · DOROTHY STICKNEY
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"A highly prized playgoing experience," I. B., The Christian Science Monitor
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NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220 Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. NO MONDAY PERFS. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:40 — Air-Conditioned

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST" —Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON · PAUL LUKAS · MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Cir. 6-6363 Air-Conditioned ● Mail Orders Filled

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Commerce and Finance

Minimum Return to Cotton Growers Now 14.02 Cents Pound

Business and Industry

International Wheat Pact Soon Ready

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Officials of five leading wheat producing nations announced progress in solving the international wheat problem, including establishment of an ever-normal granary and a large pool of relief wheat for post-war use.

In session here since July 10, the officials of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Great Britain, and the United States recessed yesterday until Aug. 18.

Through the State Department, they announced that "a provisional draft agreement is being submitted to governments forthwith, together with a request for instructions which will enable the delegates to prepare a definitive text when they reconvene."

The statement said that post-war relief to war-devastated countries occupied a prominent place in the discussions.

"The need for an equitable sharing of world markets to avoid cut-throat competition was fully considered as a new phase of an old problem," said the statement.

Wheat stocks available for export at the end of July, it was said, amounted to about two years' normal needs of imported wheat, thus requiring production control to prevent stocks from continuing to rise above their present record high levels.

The statement said that advance knowledge about the relationship of food to health suggested that post-war reconstruction of agriculture should result in diets more adequate for health and happiness.

"Much progress has been made in the consideration of all these problems," the statement added, "in the hope that by the establishment of an ever-normal granary and of a large pool of relief wheat, the consumers of the world may be guaranteed abundant post-war supplies at prices reasonable both to them and to producers and free of charge to those in need of relief."

Reorganization Plan Urged For Florida Railway

WASHINGTON (AP)—An Interstate Commerce Commission examiner recommended a reorganization plan for the Florida East Coast Railway Company calling for a reduction in capitalization from $95,616,000 to $37,000,000.

The examiner, Ralph H. Jewell, said his recommendation to the Commission was similar with a few recommendations to the plan proposed by the deposit committee for the first and refunding mortgage five per cent bonds.

Present fixed interest charges would be reduced from $2,823,480 to $483,480. The latter sum could be increased, however, to $513,480 under a provision raising the interest rate on fixed interest bearing bonds whenever income available for fixed charges equals or exceeds $1,250,000 a year for any two consecutive years after consummation of the plan. The recommended effective date of the plan is January 1.

The proposed capitalization is: Equipment notes, $1,116,000; first mortgage Series A bonds, $12,000,000; general mortgage Series A bonds, $4,500,000; common stock (no par) 49,500 shares, $19,384,000.

Great Lakes Ore Cargoes Set Record

CLEVELAND (AP)—An all-time high for ore movement was set in July with the shipment of 11,390,488 gross tons, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported.

The previous record month was May, 1941, at 11,081,199 gross tons and the previous high for July was 10,704,457 in 1937.

The season total to date, 40,216,408 gross tons, is the highest in history, as monthly records have been set continuously since the opening of navigation in April. Compared with Aug. 1, 1940, shipments of the current season are up 45 per cent.

Factors contributing to the record were 11 cargoes loaded in Canadian ships and temporary relaxation of load line requirements, permitting heavier cargoes.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Hosiery Men Say Silk Supply Ample for Six Months' Needs

NEW YORK (AP)—Some hosiery manufacturers decried talk of a major shortage in sheer stockings within the next year or so, but differentiated between "sheer" and "all-silk."

One large silk stocking producer said categorically, "There will be no shortage of sheer wear for the women of this country."

He estimated that under present conditions the supply would be sufficient for at least six months. The supply could be made to last at least two years, he pointed out, however, by altering silk content and production methods.

Plants Have 4 Weeks' Supply

Lee I. Robinson, president of the Robinson Hosiery Mills, said the Government order freezing stocks of raw silk left hope for hosiery men since most large mills had at least a 4 weeks' supply in their plants. Silk in the hands of throwsters, the men who process the baled silk as it is received in this country, making it ready for spinning, totals another 5 or 6 weeks' supply, he said. In addition, there are huge stocks of hosiery in the warehouses of both manufacturers and retailers accumulated during recent price fluctuations.

Mr. Robinson estimated the normal stocks of silk in this country totaled 120,000 bales. Of this, approximately 40,000 are in warehouses, 40,000 in transit and the remaining 40,000 bales in the mills.

This large stock represents overproduction of the hosiery industry, some point out. Estimates of overproduction run as high as 25 per cent. Numerous Southern mills have taken away almost 40 per cent of the industry traditionally located in Philadelphia and Reading. Mr. Robinson said the introduction of Nylon stockings confused the industry further. Retailers insisted upon a certain percentage of Nylon stockings being delivered with every order for silk stockings.

The production of 8,000,000 dozen pairs of Nylon stockings, the present rate, has been considered to take the place of at least double that number of silk stockings, or over one third of the 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 dozen pairs manufactured each year.

No All-Silk Stockings

It was said most stockings no longer were all-silk. Since three years ago, some manufacturers have been putting cotton and rayon tops and feet on some brands of hosiery. Some service weight stockings have silk only in the leg, with the rest cotton. The same is true of some three-thread stockings in which the yarn consists of three threads of silk twisted together for strength. In some three-thread stockings the tops and feet are made of rayon.

Large mail-order houses such as Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck have ordered more than 200,000 dozen pairs of these stockings in the past few years.

Hosiery men point out rayon is not a fiber but a synthetic yarn and consequently lacks the tensile strength and elasticity imparted by the fiber length of a material like silk. To attain strength and wear in some products, silk and rayon threads are twisted together.

A Czechoslovakian industrialist said a high percentage of the hosiery made on the European continent was of rayon. He said almost 90 per cent of the stockings in his country were all-rayon.

A compromise between all-silk and all-rayon has been worked out for United States use.

The new process envisages the twisting of threads of silk and rayon together so that the finished hosiery would be both strong and sheer. The resultant saving in silk would be considerable, silk men say.

Silk for Parachutes

One of the most important defense uses to which silk has been put by the United States Government is the making of parachutes, of which 300,000 have already been ordered. That use for silk takes precedence over civilian demand. Silk is also used as bags into which powder is loaded to fire the big guns of the armed forces because its combustion is almost complete. The guns are left clean for the next load.

Silk manufacturers believe reprocessed silk could be used in the bags and probably a mixture of reprocessed and virgin silk could be used in parachutes.

Hosiery men, therefore, are not too pessimistic about the future of the industry. Several believe that instead of laying off men because of a silk shortage they will have to take on new men to care for the increased production of all-or-part-rayon stockings. They expect a boom in the mending of hosiery, which is already a growing business.

Nevertheless, they have no desire to be caught off base and most manufacturers cancelled all orders pending clarification of the Government's action. Some even closed their plants. Many of these probably will reopen, it was said, under the impetus of increased prices. Mrs. Average American must have her sheer hosiery.

Bank Finds Dearth of Young Men For Messengers; Turns to Girls

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Faced with a dearth of young men adaptable as page boys, messengers and runners, the National City Bank has turned to girls and today has a corps of 60 learning to be financiers.

The draft, defense jobs and colleges have skimmed the cream off the crop of employable boy high school graduates, the bank said. Six months ago the bank started hiring girl graduates, 16 to 18 years old, and found the experiment worked.

The girls receive, in addition to salaries, stenographic and business training that will enable them to take on more responsibilities if they stay with the bank.

Officials aren't very optimistic about length of service, however. They figure that in 10 years 80 per cent of the girls will have quit to marry or take other jobs.

North American Co. Net 53 Cents Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The North American Co., public utility holding company, reported consolidated net income for the second quarter of $5,514,060, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 53 cents a common share, against $4,876,157 or 46 cents a common share in the like period of 1940.

President E. L. Shea said that entering the second half of 1941 the North American system was producing the greatest supply of electric power in its history. Revenues for the second quarter of 1941 were said to be 11 per cent greater than the second 1940 quarter, and electric output for the period 22 per cent greater than in 1940.

Mr. Shea said that since the beginning of 1940 the system has authorized an increase of 35 per cent in generating capacity. The program at present calls for addition of 737 kilowatts to output and runs through 1943.

Standard Oil, Calif. Plans Big Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Oil Co. of California is planning $35,000,000 of financing, it was reported in financial quarters.

The total, it was indicated, would include $20,000,000 of bonds and $15,000,000 of serial notes.

Application for permission to issue the securities may be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission about mid-month, it was said.

Dillon Read & Co. and associates are expected to be the underwriters.

Part of the proceeds of the sale of the $35,000,000 of new securities would be applied toward refunding a $25,000,000 bank loan, with the balance of funds earmarked for new money purposes.

Penna. Greyhound Line Adopts Retirement Plan

CLEVELAND (AP)—With more than 75 per cent of Pennsylvania Greyhound's employees voting approval, the bus line announced adoption of a retirement-pension plan to which the workers will contribute 2 per cent of their pay while the company contributes 3-plus per cent.

President S. R. Sundstrom said 1,100 employees had voted in favor of the program, and it was declared effective as of July 1. It provides that drivers and female employees may retire on pension at 60, and other employees at 65.

Inland Steel Net Equals $2.51 Share

CHICAGO (AP)—Inland Steel Company and subsidiaries reported for the quarter ended June 30 net earnings of $4,102,572, equal to $2.51 a share on the capital stock, compared with $2,873,655, or $1.76 per share, a year ago. The 1941 figure is after deduction of $1,269,694 for estimated additional Federal taxes at proposed rates.

Edward L. Ryerson, chairman of the board of directors of Inland Steel, announced that contracts had been entered into with Arthur G. McKee & Company for the immediate construction of a sixth blast furnace which will produce approximately 1,000 tons of pig iron per day.

Bank Clearings Highest This Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in cities other than New York were 37.3 per cent higher than a year ago in the week ended Wednesday, the sharpest rise recorded thus far in 1941.

Louisville, with a rise of 71.2 per cent took the lead away from Detroit, which showed a gain of 57.5 per cent. The motor capital had held the lead for many weeks past, reflecting the enormous pickup in business as a result of the defense program. Other cities well to the front included Cleveland, 57 per cent; New Orleans, 56.4; Buffalo, 47; Atlanta, 46.2; Pittsburgh, 43.4, and Houston, 41.2.

Clearings for the 23 principal cities, including New York, amounted to $5,891,874,000, an increase of 24.2 per cent over $4,742,564,000 in the comparable 1940 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. Turnover for the week was $621,941,000 less than in the preceding week, compared with a drop of $624,994,000 between the two similar weeks of 1940.

Cotton Loan Rate Up 5c From 1940

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The minimum return which the Government assures to cotton growers through its loan program was boosted five cents a pound yesterday in conformity with recent legislation calling for loans at 85 per cent of the parity price.

On the basis of a parity price of 16.49 cents a pound for Aug. 1, the Agriculture Department announced that the average loan rate on ⅞-inch middling cotton of the 1941 crop would be 14.02 cents, compared with 8.90 cents last year.

(Parity is a level at which a farmer would have the same buying power in terms of other commodities that he had in the five years before the World War.)

Market Above Loan Rate

Announcement of the loan rate today lacked the significance of similar announcements in the past since cotton now is selling on the market at a level above the loan rate for the first time since the program was inaugurated in 1934.

The loans, available at the full rate to farmers who adhere to acreage allotment quotas, are designed to permit growers to store their crop instead of having to sell it on a low market. Growers exceeding their quotas may obtain loans on their excess production at 60 per cent of the full rate. With the market up as a result of various speculative factors, probably few growers will apply for the loans under present conditions.

The agriculture department said the loan rates would range from 10.67 cents a pound low middling tinged to 22.79 cents on long staple cotton. The average loan rate for 15-16-inch middling cotton, which is the basic description for all future and spot contracts would be 14.82 cents.

The latter rate, however, will vary because of location, the department said, from a high of 15.29 cents in the Carolina mill area to 14.40 cents in New Mexico and a rate at Gulf and Pacific ports of 14.85 cents.

Freight Causes Differentials

J. B. Hutson, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, explained that location differentials would be based on freight rates to ports or the concentrated mill area of the Carolinas, whichever would result in the higher loan rate.

There will be exceptions, he said, in eastern Mississippi, eastern Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama where, because local mill deliveries are a general practice, a zone system of location differentials will be in effect.

Meanwhile Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau advocated that the Government dispose of some of the cotton it holds under previous loans at the present market levels.

"If we don't sell this loan cotton now at a time when the market will take it, we are going to be awfully sorry some day," he told a press conference.

Mr. Morgenthau, who was governor of the Federal Farm Board in 1933, assailed as "wicked" a measure recently passed by the Senate which would prohibit the Government from disposing of its loan stocks of cotton and wheat for the duration of the European war. It was designed to support prices.

Cities Service Co. Takes Over Oil Unit

BARTLESVILLE, Okla. (AP)—President H. R. Straight of Cities Service Oil Company announced that under a liquidation plan the properties of Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company were being taken over by Cities Service as of July 31.

Cities Service acquired a controlling interest in I. T. I. O. which is purely a producing company, more than 10 years ago from the late H. V. Foster. The consideration at that time was reported to be $200,000,000.

Mr. Straight declared that the merger, bringing I. T. I. O. wells into the far-flung Delaware corporation, would give Cities Service a daily gross production of oil in excess of 60,000 barrels.

General Motors Declares $1

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of General Motors Corp. declared a dividend of $1 a share on the common stock payable Sept. 12 to holders of record Aug. 14.

A similar payment was distributed in the previous quarter. There are about 43,150,000 shares of common stock outstanding.

OPM Orders Establishment Of Emergency Zinc Pool

WASHINGTON (AP)—Producers of metallic zinc will be required in August to set aside stocks equal to 27 per cent of their June production, the Office of Production Management has announced. This emergency zinc pool is expected to total about 19,000 tons. The pool for July was 22 per cent of May production.

Producers of zinc oxide will be required to set aside an amount equal to 10 per cent of June production. This pool is expected to total 1,714 tons.

The OPM also announced that the order imposing priority control on borax and boric acid has been extended to August 30.

Promoted

Claudius D. Duncan

Elected Vice-President in charge of Chemical Bank & Trust Company's new branch at 11 West 51st Street, New York City. Mr. Duncan has previously been Assistant Vice-President of the bank and Manager of its Waldorf-Astoria branch.

Proctor & Gamble Net Earnings Set Record for Quarter

CINCINNATI (AP)—Procter & Gamble Co., soap and food products manufacturer, reported record consolidated net profit of $10,805,454 for the quarter ended June 30.

The figure equal to $1.68 a common share, compared with $6,355,345 or 96 cents a share, for the 1940 period, and with the previous quarterly record of $8,198,490, or $1.26 a share, established in the period ended March 31, 1937.

For the fiscal year ended June 30 the company reported a net of $27,581,523, equal to $4.21 a share, against $28,628,493, or $4.37 a share, in the 1939-40 fiscal year.

Gross sales for the year totaled $228,619,735, against $213,729,798 in the previous year and $229,975,444 in the record year of 1936-37. Provision for income and federal excess profits taxes amounted to $9,915,006, against $6,344,447 in 1939-40.

President Richard R. Deupree reported that shortage of shipping was affecting the company's supply of raw materials. He added that although the situation was not serious yet, he could see no likelihood of improvement.

Mr. Deupree also reported that the firm's operations in England had been gratifying. He said production there had been reduced 20 per cent.

Canadian operations were excellent, he said, and the company was able to transfer $673,423 of Canadian operations to the net reported here.

Net of subsidiaries in Cuba and the Philippine Islands totaled $864,787.

Radio Corp. Profit Equals 13c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Radio Corporation of America reported for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $2,571,921, equal to 13 cents a share on the common stock. This was after deduction of $2,318,900 for federal income and excess profits taxes based on revenue acts of 1940 and $825,000 estimated additional taxes under the proposed revenue act.

In the March quarter profit was $2,734,572 or 14 cents a share and in the June quarter last year it was $1,238,328 or 3 cents a share.

Canadian Chain Store Sales Rise

OTTAWA (Canadian Press)—Dollar sales of 80 Canadian chain store companies operating 1,808 individual stores in the retail food trade were 13 per cent higher in 1940 than sales reported in 1939 by 87 companies operating 2,044 stores, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said.

Sales during 1940 amounted to $144,943,500 compared with $127,945,900 in 1939. Average sales per store increased to $86,500 in 1940 from $68,500 in the previous year.

Increased sales ewre reported in all sections of the country. Percentage increases ranged from two per cent in the Maritimes to 24 in Manitoba. Other percentage increases by provinces: British Columbia 18, Ontario 14, Alberta 11, Saskatchewan 11, Quebec 8.

Balance of Swift & Co.'s Libby Shares Are Offered

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Liquidation of remaining Swift & Co. holdings of Libby, McNeill & Libby was effected today with a public offering of 1,500,000 shares of the Libby Company at $5.62 a share.

The selling was in the hands of an underwriting group of nationwide scope headed by Glore, Forgan & Co.

Acquired by the underwriters from Swift & Co., the stock is a part of 3,018,639 shares of Libby—around 83 per cent of the outstanding stock—owned by Swift & Co. on last Jan. 1. Early in the year 1,518,639 shares were distributed by a similar underwriting syndicate.

Inflation in Conquered Areas Of Europe Adding to Unrest

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the German military difficulties in Russia seem to constitute for the moment one of the chief hopes of the Allies, people here continue to follow the banking and economic news from Europe as a clue to whether Germany will be able to organize the Continental economy in a way palatable enough to the conquered countries to win their permanent co-operation—or at least lack of opposition.

Many persons have assumed that the time was ripe for a real Continental economy, with the abolition of small state barriers and of unco-ordinated small national economies, and that German conquest made it possible.

It was argued, for instance, that the Germans might extend their economic-planning methods to all conquered Europe, eliminate unemployment, and establish monetary expansion without inflation, by means of price control; unify and stabilize European currencies in terms of the mark; rationalize European industry and agriculture by a continental division of labor, establish multilateral exchange clearing and make Berlin the Continental lending center.

However, it appears that the Germans will do this only in line with the Herrenfolk or Chosen Race tradition, without regard for the interest of conquered peoples—thus making Europe an unstable empire, not a psychologically stable economy.

Inflation in Conquered Areas

Most consistent evidence of this is the continued news of further currency inflation among the conquered people, particularly in France, in contrast with the continued stabilization of the mark. Between the lines of the Vichy dispatches it appears that despite abortive efforts by the French government last winter and spring, the French have nearly given up the effort to curb the indefinite expansion of their currency. Principal effort seems to have been the Vichy rule that debts of 3000 francs or over must be paid by certified check instead of by currency, but this, in effect, may merely create the use of certified checks as an adjunct to a paper circulation of Bank of France notes which is rapidly increasing under pressure of the German reparations.

These ("occupation costs" of $20,000,000 marks a day, or about $9,000,000 a day or nearly $3,000,000,000 a year are three times the May 1921 reparations imposed on Germany and five times the reparations requirements under the Dawes plan.) The franc having been fixed by the Germans at 20 to the mark, this requires 400,000,000 francs a day, a substantial part of which the French government must get from the Bank of France in the traditional manner of discounting its bills or notes. Although actual occupation costs are estimated at little more than half of this, the Germans are using the rest to buy into French industry and commerce, and these purchases are in the end bound to add to French note circulation, since the total of commercial bank deposits in France is said to be standing approximately stationary.

This works temporarily to German advantage not only because it makes possible heavy German purchases in Germany, but because the rate favors Germany—i.e. it enables the Germans to buy in France at costs which are excessive to the Frenchman (in francs) but low to the Germans (in marks). The same process was previously used in Czechoslovakia, where the German-established rate likewise overvalued the mark and under-valued the crown, and before 1939 the Balkan states were similarly forced to under-value their currencies in marks, to German advantage. On that occasion Balkan exporters' payments were frozen in Berlin and so the Balkan governments had to bail out their exporters with fresh paper emissions of their own currency.

The German Procedure

While the effect is inflationary in the conquered countries it is deflationary in Germany, helping price control, particularly by causing an influx of cheap (in marks) commodities to Germany. In effect, the conquered nationals have to be paid by their own governments or central banks, which however, in return obtain nothing better than credits in Berlin to be liquidated when the war is over ("requisition notes" or "credit notes.") With some countries the Germans get the goods in effect free on account of reparations or occupations costs, while with others like the Danes they get them free simply by paying for the imported commodities by crediting the senders with frozen balances at Berlin.

The result is quite similar to the result of the ((then) enormous reparations demanded of Germany by the Allies twenty years ago. The conquered countries have to finance their own plundering by the alternatives of heavy taxation or by currency inflation. The first method is being partly tried by the Dutch. The second method is being used in France, as it was in Germany from 1921 through November, 1923.

In either case the result is naturally to antagonize the conquered; in fact it is said that the Germans missed their great opportunity, a year ago, when they took over the psychologically weak democracies and might have won considerable good-will from them by rationalizing them without plunder, instead of promptly stripping them and reducing their standard of living from a level higher than Germany's to one lower than Germany's Likewise the Germans appear to be fostering unemployment in the conquered countries in order to drive skilled men to seek it in Germany, and they seem to intend to de-industrialize many natural industrial areas in France and other conquered countries.

Pessimists here seem willing to believe that the American and British defense efforts must be built on satisfied labor but that this theory does not extend across the Channel. This may not be true.

Department Store Sales Up 27 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended July 26 were 27 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended July 19, sales were 23 per cent over a year ago, and in the four weeks ended July 26 they averaged 24 per cent more than in the similar period last year.

By Federal Reserve districts, increases for last week over a year ago were:

Boston 20, New York 24, Philadelphia 32, Cleveland 38, Richmond 33, Atlanta 30, Chicago 23, St. Louis 25, Kansas City 20, Dallas 27, and San Francisco 25 per cent. No figure was available for the Minneapolis district.

Excess Reserves Drop $20,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that lendable excess reserves of banks declined $20,000,000 to a total of $5,160,000,000 in the week ended July 30.

The board's statement said:

"During the week ended July 30 member bank reserve balances decreased $20,000,000. Reductions in member bank reserves arose from increases of $63,000,000 in money in circulation and $10,000,000 in Treasury cash and a decrease of $3,000,000 in reserve bank credit, offset in part by increases of $9,000,000 in gold stock and $2,000,000 in Treasury currency and decreases of $33,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and $11,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts."

Brokers' Loans in Week Increase $6,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $339,000,000.

The week ended July 30 and the total represented an increase of $6,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $302,000,000.

Farm Income In '41 May Top Previous Peak

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Domestic livestock, American agriculture's richest sources of income, are producing at full emergency rates to meet wartime demand and are yielding farmers prices 17 to 78 per cent greater than a year ago, market statistics showed today.

Not only are milk cows and hens breaking all records for output, but prices farmers receive for their produce, once classed as a source for the farm wife's pin money, have spiraled upward.

Prices of all principal livestock and livestock products are now above parity and well above the minimums the Government sought to maintain when it began its lend-lease and domestic relief buying program in April.

Farm Net May Top 1929

(Administration economists define parity as a price level which would give farm products a purchasing power in terms of non-farm products and services equivalent to that of a base period, set at 1909-1914.)

This steep rise in output and prices is expected to contribute much more than half of agriculture's 1941 income, which some market experts believe may top that of 1929. The rise reflects farmers' early response to Government pleas for more hogs, dairy products, chickens and eggs, after passage of the lend-lease bill.

In addition to increased price yields from livestock products, livestock have been enhanced handsomely in value. Stock yards experts estimated the market value of the nation's population of hogs, around 53,000,000 head at the start of the year, has been increased more than half a billion dollars since January 1.

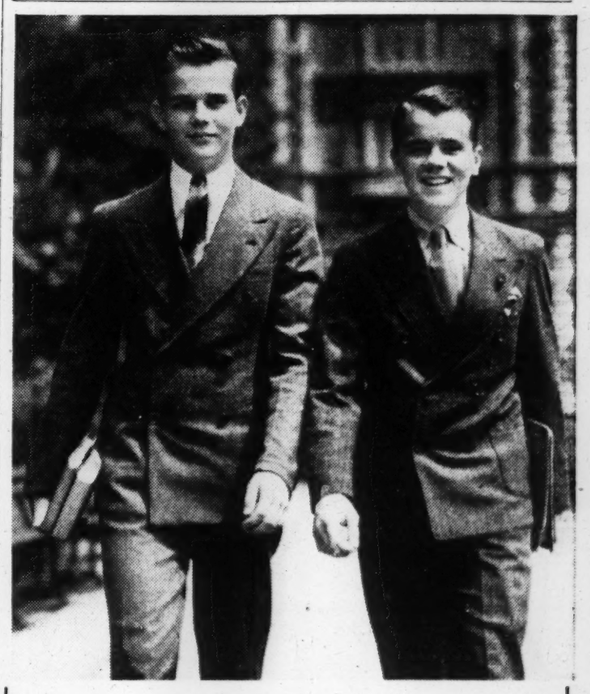
Cattle Value Up a Billion

Cattle prices, although more than a dollar higher than a year ago, show the smallest gain of any major livestock item, but the value of the nation's cattle population was estimated to have increased possibly almost a billion dollars over a year ago. Sheep and lamb valuation is believed to have increased about $50,000,000.

The following table shows what has happened to average farm prices of principal livestock and livestock products in the four months since the government gave the signal for increased production:

	1941		1940
	Mid-Mar.	Mid-Jly.	Mid-Jly.
Hogs, per 100-weight	$7.08	$10.20	$8.78
Beef cattle	8.28	8.78	7.48
Lambs	8.92	9.13	7.85
Butterfat, pound	.30.7	.36.6	.25.9
Chickens	.14.4	.16.8	.13.6
Wool	.33.4	.36.3	.27.9
Milk, wholsle, 100 lbs.	1.90	2.13	1.69
Eggs, dozen	.16.4	.25.6	.16.4
Milk cows, per head	60.00	72.60	60.80

Government purchases since the beginning of the program have included 65,881,824 pounds of canned pork, 111,153,500 pounds of cured and frozen pork, 170,856,927 pounds of lard, 48,571,524 pounds of cheese, 14,703,800 pounds dry skim milk, 900,000 pounds dry whole milk, 3,587,150 pounds evaporated milk, 65,787 pounds butter, 5,958,150 pounds dried eggs, 60,711,760 pounds frozen eggs and 1,200,142 dozens shell eggs.



EDUCATION

THAT MAKES FOR PROGRESS

With big tasks ahead . . . it is fortunate that there are so many fine institutions ready to prepare youth in the democratic way of solving problems. A selected group of these schools advertise in The Christian Science Monitor, using this means to inform parents of their readiness to meet the requirements of children from the homes of Monitor readers. Look for the school advertisements on the Education page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	650,000
Previous day's sales	633,190
1941 volume to date	83,914,459
1940 volume to date	135,061,185

Stocks Show Uneven Trend; Trading Dull

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—The stock market today failed to shake off the blanket of indecision under which it has been struggling for more than a week.

While fractional gains were tacked on an assortment of leaders, declines were plentiful from the start. The direction remained vague near the final hour. Except for a brief pickup in selling activity after mid-day, dealings were relatively slow.

Transfers were at the rate of about 650,000 shares.

Cotton futures weakened after their recent bulge and other commodities were irregular. Bonds were steady.

Stocks favored included Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Texas Corp., Standard Oil (N. J.), Montgomery Ward, North American, Southern Pacific, U. S. Rubber, Kennecott and Allied Chemical.

Lacking much support were Douglas Aircraft, Great Northern, du Pont, Union Carbide, Sperry and American Telephone.

In a spotty Curb session to be forthcoming for Bell Aircraft, Humble Oil and Republic Aviation. Among laggards were Cities Service, McWilliams Dredging and American Cyanamid "B."

Bonds Generally Firm

Trends of bond prices were irregular in moderate trading today.

Fractional variations ruled throughout the corporate lists toward the closing hour.

U. S. Governments received only small attention, either in the stock exchange or over the counter. Both markets found the quotations on most federals unchanged.

Foreign government dollar loans received even less play. Small advances by Cuban and Brazilian issues constituted the chief feature in this section.

Among corporate gainers were Commercial Mackay incomes with warrant, Erie & Jersey 6s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Spokane International 5s. On the downside were Goodrich 4¼s, City of New York 3s, Walworth 4s and Union Pacific 3½s.

Sears July Sales Increase 41.9 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Company reported that July sales totaled $72,869,575 compared with $51,351,896 a year ago, an increase of 41.9 per cent.

Sales for the six months February through July aggregated $428,367,630 compared with $328,749,296 for the corresponding 1940 period, an increase of 30.3 per cent.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept. Wheat—				
Chicago	1.11⅞	1.10⅛	1.11⅜	1.11⅞
Minneapolis	1.07½	1.05⅞	1.06⅜	1.07⅛
Kansas City	1.05	1.04	1.04⅜	1.05¼
October Wheat—				
Winnipeg	.76⅞	.74½	.74½	.74½
December Wheat—				
Chicago	1.14½	1.13⅜	1.14⅜	1.14⅜
Minneapolis	1.10	1.08⅜	1.09¼	1.09¾
Kansas City	1.07	1.06⅛	1.07	1.07¼
Winnipeg	.78½	.76⅛	.76⅛	.76⅝
May Wheat—				
Chicago	1.17	1.15⅞	1.17	1.16⅞
Minneapolis	1.12¼	1.11⅜	1.11⅝	1.12⅛
Kansas City	1.09	1.08¼	1.09	1.09⅜
Sept. Corn				
Chicago	.77⅜	.76¾	.76¾	.77¼
Kansas City	.....	.....	.69½	.69½
December Corn				
Chicago	.80⅛	.79½	.79⅝	.80⅛
Sept. Oats—				
Chicago new	.40¼	.39⅝	.40⅛	.40⅛
Minneapolis	.36⅜	.35⅞	.36⅜	.36
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.40⅛	.39	.39¾	.38⅞

Soybeans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. old	1.42	1.42⅛	1.41	1.41¾	1.42⅞
New	1.42	1.42¾	1.41¼	1.41¾	1.43
Dec.	1.42¼	1.42⅞	1.41⅜	1.42¼	1.43⅜
May	1.44¼	1.44½	1.43½	1.44⅜	1.45⅛

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	10.27	10.27	10.12	10.12	10.30
Oct.	10.35	10.35	10.25	-0.27	10.40
Dec.	10.60	10.60	10.45	10.45	10.62

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct	16.78	16.79	16.45	16.59	16.82
Dec	17.08	17.08	17.02	17.76	17.00
Jan	17.19	17.99	17.65	17.78	17.23
March	17.09	17.10	16.73	16.89	17.16
May	17.06	17.08	16.73	16.89	17.15
July	17.04	17.04	16.68	16.84	17.10

Spots 17.24.

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	11.85	11.85	11.80	11.80	11.85b
Oct.	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.65

b—Bid.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept	14.55	14.55	14.50	14.52	14.55
Dec.	14.53	14.53	14.43	14.53	14.50b
March	14.46	14.46	14.46	14.46	14.50b

b—Bid

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Sept. No. 3	2.69	2.69	2.68	2.69	2.68
Wld Sept. No. 4	1.61	1.62	1.57½	1.62	1.58½

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept	22.58	22.60	22.58	22.60	22.55
Dec.	22.20	22.20	22.20	22.20	22.00b

b-Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept	7.56	7.59	7.55	7.59	7.55
Dec	7.68	6.70	7.67	7.70	7.67

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	6.20	6.31	6.20	6.31	6.05

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Nov.	36.25	36.25	36.05	36.20	36.29
*Dec.	36.15	36.20	36.00	36.15	36.15

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Oct.	29.20	29.25	29.00	29.20	29.05
†Nov.	29.25	29.25	29.00	29.05	29.05

*S.S. R.S. S.p.f. b. Bid.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53⅝	46	Abbott (1.60a)	5	54½	54	54½	+1
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	2	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜	A'g 1
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	12	7¼	7¼	7¼	
23½	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	4	23½	23½	23½	
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	11	13	13	13	A'g 1
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ½
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	A'g 4
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	2	7½	7½	7½	
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	18½	16½	18½	— ¼
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	7	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	4	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	162	161½	161¾	+ ¾
11¾	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 24
14¾	11¾	Allied M (⅝g)	6	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Allied Stores	14	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	83½	83½	83½	
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	15	29½	29⅛	29¼	— ½
21	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	21	20⅝	20⅝	A'g 1
1¼	⅛	Amal Leath	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	61	60⅝	60⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	9	18½	18	18¼	+ ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	12	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
9⅛	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	A'g 4
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	A'g 1
3	1	Am Cable & R	25	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	2	88⅜	88	88	— ⅜
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	Jul 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	7	32⅜	31½	31¾	— ⅜
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	77¼	77	77¼	A'g 4
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	6	21	21	21	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jul 30
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	110½	110½	110½	A'g 2
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 31
19	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	6	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ½
17⅛	11¼	Am Encaus Til	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jul 30
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 27
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	4	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	7	18½	18	18¼	A'g 4
23¼	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	9	23½	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	A'g 4
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	9	36	36	36	A'g 4
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	4	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
33¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	9	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 4
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅞
17⅜	11⅞	Am Ice	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	A'g 4
24¼	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jul 29
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	A'g 2
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	5	47½	47½	47½	A'g 1
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	8	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	6	93½	93¼	93¼	
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	5	12½	12¼	12¼	A'g 4
3⅝	2¼	Am M & Metal	3	3⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
20⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	7	20	19½	19½	
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	3	33½	33¼	33⅜	— ⅜
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	5	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	36	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	15	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 31
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	5	43½	43	43½	+ ¼
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	152⅛	152⅛	152⅛	+ ⅝
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44	44	44	A'g 2
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ½
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	3	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11	11	11	Jul 30
20½	13	Am Sug R (½g)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ¼
19½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	19½	19½	19½	
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	21	154⅛	153½	153¾	— ⅝
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	2	71	70½	71	A'g 4
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	3	72	71⅝	72	+ ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155	155	155	Jul 31
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
29½	28⅛	Am Viscose ½g	46	28¼	27¾	27⅞	— ⅜
7¼	-	Am Water Wks	32	5½	4⅞	4⅞	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	Jul 31
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
74¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	1	70½	70½	70½	— ¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
56¾	46½	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55	55	55	A'g 2
20	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	26	29	28⅝	28¾	— ¼
16	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jul 30
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 23
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 30
30¾	26	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	30¾	30⅜	30¾	A'g 4
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111¼	111	111	A'g 1
8	4⅞	Armour Ill	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
68	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	1	66½	66½	66½	+1
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	—3
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
9	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 4
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	87	87	87	— ½
100	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	Jul 31
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	27	27	27	—1¼
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	23	29⅞	29	29½	— ¼
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+ ½
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	15	26¼	25½	25⅛	+ ⅜
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	3	27½	27½	27½	— ⅞
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	40	39	39	A'g 4
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	4	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	4	109½	109¼	109½	Jul 31
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49⅜	49½	49¾	— ⅜
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	69¼	69	69	A'g 4
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	A'g 4
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 4
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	212	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	19	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
5⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	37	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	12	8¼	8	8	— ½
8	5	Bangor & Ar	2	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
10½	7	Barber As (⅛e)	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	A'g 4
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	1	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	14	22½	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	28	28	28	+ ⅜
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27	26⅞	27	A'g 1
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	+1½
8½	7⅜	Bild-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	11	38¼	37⅞	38	— ¼
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	7	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
57	54½	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	52	52	52	—2½
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
69½	68⅛	Beth Steel (4½g)	9	75	74½	74½	
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	121½	121½	121½	A'g 4
30½	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	6	31	30½	31	+ ¾
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jul 25
1)	123⅜	Boeing Airplane	70	19	18¼	19	+ ⅛
33	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	A'g 4
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	22	21⅞	21½	— ⅜
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	12	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	4	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	5	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	33	33	33	— ⅞
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 30
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	4	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	14	19½	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	31	31	31	A'g 4
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42	42	42	Jul 24
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	23	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
33½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jul 28
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal 1½g	3	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	3	10¾	10⅜	10¾	— ⅜
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	A'g 4
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ½
27¾	20¾	Burling (.95g)	3	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
74¼	51	Bush Terminal	2	3	2¾	3	A'g 4
67⅜	41½	Butler Br (.30g)	*5	63¼	61½	63¼	+ ¼
22½	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	*1	22½	22½	22½	
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11⅜	7½	Byers (AM) Co	4	11	11	11	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	4	11	11	11	Jul 30

		C					
22¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	4	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	A'g 1
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1¼	1½	1¼	A'g 4
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	3	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	6	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	50	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	A'g 4
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	A'g 1
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 4
81¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	A'g 4
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	49	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅛
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	11	28⅞	28¼	28⅜	— ½
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	9	9	9	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ½
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	4	11	10½	10½	— ⅜
4	2½	Century Rib M	6	4	3¼	4	Jul 28
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	4	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	1	21	21	21	A'g 2
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13½	13½	13½	
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	7	38¼	38	38	— ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	Jul 31
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	25	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1¾	1⅝	1¾	A'g 4
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	10	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	3	3	3	
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	10	9¾	8⅜	9½	— ⅛
3¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	7	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	+1
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	54	54	5	Jul 24
⅞	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 1
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	A'g 4
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	A g 2
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	8	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ¼
72⅛	55	Chrysler (3g)	27	58⅛	57⅛	58	+1⅛
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	5	10½	10½	10½	
3½	2¼	City Stores	2	3½	3⅜	3½	A'g 2
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	4	40	39	39	—1½
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	29	29	29	
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	6	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅛
37¾	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	3	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola 2¼g	3	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	A'g 2
14⅜	11⅝	Colgate-P 1½a	14	14	13⅝	14	+ ½
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ¼
20¼	18⅞	Collins&A 2¾g	2	21	21	21	
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	2	16⅜	16	16	— ¼
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	1	16	16	16	A'g 1
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	42	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
92⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77	77	77	A'g 4
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	A'g 1
8⅜	6⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	A'g 4
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	7	24½	24¼	24⅜	
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Jul 28
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr	15	30½	29¾	30⅜	— ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	106	106	106	Jul 29
11⅞	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	26	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	30	⅛	⅜	⅛	+ ⅛
65⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¼s 53-51	106.21	106.21	106.21
3 2¾s 63-58	110.26	110.26	110.26
1 2¾s 65-60	111.13	111.13	111.13

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 47-42	101.28	101.28	101.28

New York City Bonds

12 3s 80	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
14 Alleghany cv 5s 44	90¼	90	90¼
12 Alleghany cv 5s 49	78	77¾	77¾
18 Alleghany 5s 50 st	59¼	59	59¼
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108½	108½	108½
19 Am&ForP 5s 2030	61⅝	61⅛	61½
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102	102	102
2 Am Int 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Am T&T 5½s 43	101¼	101.⅛	101.⅛
4 Am T&T 2¼s 66	108¾	108⅜	108⅜
15 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	108⅝	108⅞
91 Am T&T 3s 56	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
10 Anaconda Cop 4½s50	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106½	106½	106½
2 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105¾	106
10 AT&SF 4s 95	110⅝	110½	110⅝
6 AT&SF 4½s 48	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
10 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111	111	111
5 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
1 A C Line clt 4s 52	71½	71⅜	71½
3 A C Line 4½s 64	65¼	64⅞	64¾
12 AC Line 5s 45	91⅜	91	91⅜
6 Boston&Me 4s 61	46	46	46
1 Boston&Me 5s 55	88	88	88
12 Boston&Me 4½s 70	35⅛	34½	34½
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	71¾	71¾	71¾
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94	93¾	94
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57	105¾	105½	105¾
1 Buf Gen El 4½s 61	112¾	112½	112¾
1 Buf R&P 5T st	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
6 BurCR&No5s34ct	6½	6½	6½
3 Bush Term 5s 55	52¼	52	52
1 Can Nta 5s 69 Oct	104½	104½	104½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½ 56	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	101	101	101
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	110	110	110
7 Can Pac 5s 54	81½	81½	81½
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
34 Can Pac 4s perp	62⅞	62½	62½
7 Celanese 3s 55	100	100	100
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96	96	96
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4¾	4¾	4¾
17 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	15½	15¼	15¼
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	65½	65½	65½
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	55	54¾	54¾
32 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73	72⅝	73
2 Cen R R N J 5s '87	20	19⅝	19⅝
1 Cen R R N J 4s '87	18	18	18
21 Certain-td 5½s'48	88	87½	88
2 ChpPA&P(.38) 4¾s'50	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 C&O 4½s 92 reg	132¾	132¾	132¾
3 C & O 4½s 92 reg	129½	129½	129½
11 C&O 3½s '96 D	104¾	104	104¾
2 C&O rfg 3⅜s 78	104½	104¼	104½
29 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17½	17⅛	17⅛
3 CB&Q rfg '71 A	83¾	83⅞	83¾
4 CB&Q 4½s'77	74¼	74⅛	74⅛
16 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81¼	81	81
5 CB&Q 4s 1I 49	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 CB&Q 3½s 1II 49	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
19 Chi & E Ill inc 97	29½	29	29½
3 ChGtWInc4½s2038	36½	36½	36½
2 ChiGtWest4s88	67½	67½	67½
4 Chi I & L 6s 66	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
1 Chi I & L 4s 47	31½	31½	31½
72 CMSP & P 5s 75	12⅛	11¾	11¾
22 CMSP&Pa5s2000	3	2⅞	2⅞
10 CMS&P 4¾s 89F	42¼	42¼	42¼
42 CM&SP4½s89C	42	41¾	41¾
19 Chi&NW6½s36	34¾	34⅜	34⅜
16 Chi&NWrfg5s2037	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛
5 Chi&NWgm5s87	29½	29½	29½
5 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	29	28⅞	28¾
7 Chi & NW cv 4¾s 49	21⅛	21	21⅛
18 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20¼	20	20
21 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	20¼	19½	19½
36 Chi & NW 4s 87	28¼	28	28⅛
12 Chi & NW 4s 87 reg	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
18 Chi & NW 3½s 87	28	28	28
18 Chi & NW 3½s 87	27½	27⅜	27½
16 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	15¼	15	15
14 CRI & As 88	23⅜	23	23
17 CRI & PacRR 4s 34	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
2 CSL & NO 5s 51	75	74½	75
2 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	70	69⅞	70
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109½	109	109½
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	98	98	98
7 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	110½	110½	110½
2 Chils Co 5s 43	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	109½	109½	109½
10 Cin Un Term 3¼s 69	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
4 CCC&StL 4½s 77	57	57	57
1 Clev Elec 3s 70	109½	109½	109½
3 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	81½	81½	81½
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	86	86	86
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	75¼	75¼	75¼
12 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	67½	67½	67½
23 Col & So 4½s 80	23	22¾	22¾
5 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103½	103⅜	103⅜
6 Colc&So Oh El 3¾s 70	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
45 Coml Mack inc 60 ww	5	5	5
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
14 ComwithEdcv 3½s58	111⅛	111¼	111⅛
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111	111	111
2 Consum Pow 3½s 65	107¾	107½	107½
1 Crucible St13¼s 55	98½	98⅛	98½
5 Cuba No Rv 5½s 42	21½	21½	21½
1 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
1 CubaRR7½s 46 rct	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 Curtis Pub 6s 55	98¾	98¾	98¾
41 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	56⅞	56¼	56¼
24 D&RG4s 36	14⅜	14	14
1 D&RGWest 5s 78	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
12 Det Ed 4s 65	111¼	111¼	111¼
4 Det Ed 3½s 66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
6 Dow Chem 2¾s 50	103½	103½	103½
5 Duluth SS& A 5s 37	20¾	20¾	20¾
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	99	99	99
5 El Paso & SW1s5 65	67	66¾	66¾
38 Erie rfg1½s 67	34¼	33⅝	33⅝
20 Erie rfg 5s 75	34	33½	33½
1 Erie 1st 4s 96	92	92	92
1 Erie 4s 95	83½	83¼	83⅜
65 Erie Gene 4s 57	116½	116½	116½
56 Erie 4½s 2015	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛
8 Fla E Cst 5s 74	97⅛	97	97⅛
7 Francis Sug 6s 56	60	59⅜	59¾
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	93½	93⅛	93½
5 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106⅛	106	106
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	69	69	69
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	100	99⅞	99⅞
1 Gt Nor 4½s 75 D	92	92	92
18 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102⅛	102⅛	102¼
18 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98	97½	98
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	83	83	83
1 G By & W deb A	62	62	62
7 G Bay & W deb B	9⅞	9½	9¾
1 Gulf M & N 5s 60	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s '81	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Gulf M & N 5s 56	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Gulf M & N 5s 60	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61

House Rejects Joint Income Tax Returns

Continued from Page 1

always is, a composite of many hands.

Agreed on Huge Amount

The unifying feature of all versions this year is the need to raise huge amounts of taxes. The Treasury offered the goal of raising two thirds of the defense cost through taxation, and the other third from borrowing. This compares with the World War record where only about one third of expenses were raised by taxation. This goal has been widely acclaimed. To achieve the goal, the Treasury proposed the most drastic taxes in history.

One of these proposals was that surtaxes should start at the sensationally high rate of 11 per cent. The House Ways and Means Committee cut this down to 5 per cent. The Committee proposed to make up the difference in part by the mandatory joint return proposal, with the object of plugging a so-called loophole in the income tax law. According to the Chairman, Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, the proposal would not have affected families making up to $4,000 and would not make much difference to families making up to $8,000.

Now that the House has rejected the Doughton Committee's proposal, which was conditionally opposed by the Treasury and by Mr. Roosevelt, the Senate must find the means to raise new revenues. Maybe it will go back to the high 11 per cent surtaxes. Defenses have greatly increased in the past three months.

Half of Defense Costs

Because of this and the reduced yield resulting from yesterday's House vote, the present taxes will raise only about 50 per cent of the defense cost, it is estimated. Thus the Senate now has a double problem in trying to achieve the original Treasury "two-thirds" ratio, designed primarily to stop inflation.

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, forecast today that the tax bill will be restored to its original $3,529,000,000 goal through approval of lower exemptions and higher rates on individual incomes. He did not believe his Committee would attempt to restore the mandatory joint return, defeat of which makes increased income taxes necessary.

There are several other major respects in which the House tax version differs from the Treasury version. Chief of these was the Treasury's desire to impose heavier taxes on a certain group of corporations, in order to prevent war profiteering. It desired to amend the present law, so as to end the privilege granted to industry of a choice of two methods of figuring excess-profits taxes, very much as husband and wife have the choice of filing joint income tax returns, or separate returns. Naturally the corporation selects the one that costs it least.

Differ on Methods

The Treasury wanted to allow only one method of computing "excess profits," just as the Doughton Committee wanted to give husband and wife only one method of making their income tax returns. The Doughton Committee, supported by the House, rejected the Treasury's proposal on corporations, and the House rejected the Doughton Committee's plan as to husband and wife. If it is possible, of course, that both these decisions may be reversed in the Senate.

Another point of debate has been the so-called "broadening" of the income tax returns. This means making the little man who now largely escapes pay a federal income tax. Mr. Roosevelt made a mild last-minute gesture in this direction, but the Treasury and the Doughton Committee both opposed it. Here again the fight is just beginning as the Senate takes over.

There are theoretical arguments both for and against this broader tax base. Mr. Roosevelt states one when he says that even the little man should have the opportunity to "chip in" directly for defense. The moral effect of making him defense-conscious is immense.

The difficulties in the way are partly practical difficulties. It is hard to collect income taxes from the "little man," and often costs more than it returns.

Secondly, the little man is already making an immense tax contribution which is frequently lost sight of and is often indirect. Out of total United States taxes, Federal taxes account for only 40.7 per cent, state for 26.1 per cent, and local for 32.2 per cent. The Federal taxes are apportioned to some degree on ability-to-pay and fall most heavily on the well-to-do, but not the state and local taxes.

Sources of Tax Revenue

About 52.6 per cent of Federal revenue is raised from progressive taxes: income, estate, or gift taxes, which spare the little man. The others are customs and excise taxes, which send up the cost of living and fall proportionately most heavily on the little man.

On the other hand, only about 18 per cent of state taxes are "progressive," and local taxes are almost wholly "regressive"—that is, taking little account of ability to pay and usually restricting purchasing power.

Lumping Federal, state, and local taxes together, one fourth are of the ability-to-pay type and the rest are regressive or consumer taxes, it is estimated. Recent studies of who-pays-the-taxes show that the largest present contributors are those in the $1,000 to $3,000 income groups and the top group of $20,000 or over. Getting off lightly has been the group between $3,000 and $20,000, or so-called "middle income" brackets.

Battle for Russian Harvest Swings Against Germans

Continued from Page 1

duction, well out of range of British bombers.

Today, fought to a standstill on the central front, the Germans have apparently been forced to give up capture of Moscow as their first major objective. Instead they are turning toward Kiev as a consolation prize. While the capture of Kiev would be of minor military significance as compared to that of Moscow, they have not got so far to go and it would provide the home public with the long promised "brilliant victory."

In aiming their new blow at the Ukrainian breadbasket the Nazis admit the failure of the Moscow drive and with it the collapse of their entire original blitzkrieg plan. No longer can they hope to "annihilate" the Red Army and Air Force by a few swift direct smashing attacks, after which they could peacefully walk in and take possession of the Russian rear intact.

Recent experience has taught the Germans that they cannot break Soviet resistance without destroying its economic basis. The southern drive if it succeeds will involve the destruction of those industries Germany counted on using for its own future war needs. A rise in the cost of the Soviet campaign is being followed by a decline in the probable returns.

The Germans may point out as a compensating factor that the occupation even of a devastated Ukraine would give them a leg on the overland route to the rich Baku oil fields. But unless Soviet resistance completely collapsed they would still find the Caucasus mountain ranges extremely hard to negotiate.

Just as the Germans must admit failure of their plan to capture Soviet industry intact, so must they acknowledge defeat in the Battle for the Harvest.

Once the crop is gathered it may be shipped well away from the war zone to be added to the already considerable Soviet reserves. Or, if transportation is not available the grain may be destroyed in consonance with the Soviet's "scortched earth" policy.

An estimate of the staggering and far-reaching blow to Nazi economic plans may be obtained by pointing out that last year's Soviet grain crop amounted to 4,430,000,000 bushels—more than one fourth of the average yearly world production. This year's plan called for an 8 per cent increase over last year's crop. Loss of eastern Poland and part of White Russia through the German advance has reduced the grain-producing area.

In northern and central Russia the size of the crop has been adversely affected by a late spring which put sowing three weeks behind schedule. However the Soviet authorities insist these losses are more than made up for by unusually favorable conditions not only in the Ukraine, but also in the Kuban or north Caucasus and along the east bank of the Volga where periodic droughts have often caused crop failure in past years.

The current harvest season is the second in succession when the Soviet fleet of 600,000 tractors and 300,000 harvester combines is being operated and serviced almost entirely by women. Shortly after the completion of the 1939 harvest, made tractor drivers, combine operatives, and mechanics were among the first to be mobilized when Soviet mechanized units clanged into Poland. At that time there were already 100,000 qualified women drivers and mechanics trained for such a contingency. Thousands of others were hastily trained through the winter months.

The thought that women have played such an active part in foiling their plans should rankle the Nazi superman almost as deeply as reverses on the battlefield.

Aid to Russia

Continued from Page 1

been granted equal footing with Great Britain in the matter of defense material if London had not given its indorsement. Russia's privileged status is understood to stem from the conviction in Washington and London that the opportunity to utilize fully the vast manpower of the Red Army must not be neglected.

Although the Russian agreement means that much material which might otherwise have gone to Britain will now go to the eastern front, it is felt here that so long as the German Army and Air Force are locked in a struggle from the Baltic to the Black Sea they will have little time for Great Britain and that, consequently, it is safe to defer British deliveries.

Materials from Russia

In return, the Soviet Union is expected to supply the United States with needed raw materials, particularly manganese, which are needed for America's national defense program. Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones has already discussed this question with Ambassador Oumansky and an announcement of the Russio-American quid-pro-quo is anticipated.

There is also a report that the Russians will establish a purchasing mission in this country, similar to that maintained by the British, and probably headed by General Filip I. Golikov, who heads a military mission now in the United States. The channels of Russo-American trade, which was reaffirmed in yesterday's announcement of the renewal of the annual trade pact between the two countries, have been kept open by Amtorg, the official Russian trade organization in this country.

Approval Given Cotton Stockings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Four girls decided today the Government may be right—it's not so much what stockings are made of but what's in them that counts.

At the suggestion of the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Home Economics, they tried on several of the 150 styles of cotton hose developed by the Bureau's research experts and gave prompt approval.

Dr. Louise Stanley, Director of the Bureau, has reported that 85 per cent of the machines in silk hosiery mills could be adapted readily to cotton processes through new manufacturing methods Bureau experts developed.

Since 1939, when research began on the possibilities of cotton in designing stylish, well-fitting hose, the experts have prepared designs varying from cob-web mesh for evening wear to plain knits for sports use.

Several already are being manufactured commercially and the rest are ready for release to the trade.

New Gold Rush In British Columbia

LILOOET, B. C., Aug 5 (CP)—Discovery of gold ore assaying high as $100 a ton has started a new trek of prospectors to Devil's Oven.

Scene of the activity, in the desolate Eliza Lake region, was named years ago by prospectors who suffered in the rocky area's intense heat.

George Murray, member of the British Columbia Legislature, said two young prospectors located the ore about 160 miles northeast of Vancouver.

It is accessible only by pack train and trail.

Plan to Aid FBI Runs Into a Snag

ATLANTA (AP)—A small Negro who wanted to help J. Edgar Hoover and his Federal Bureau of Investigation succeeded only in getting an investigation and lecture for himself.

"I heard about Mr. Hoover needing the help of good people to help out the country, and I just wanted to do my part," was the way he explained a telephone call he put in for the FBI chief, offering his assistance.

G-Men checked the call, juvenile authorities took up the case and his mother gave him a good talking-to when she had to pay a $1.37 toll charge.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE Money! Fast selling Personal Christmas Cards with name imprinted, 50 for $1, up. 100 designs. Also 21-card "Feature" Christmas box assortment, $1. You make 50c. Others. Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 882 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST 50 FOR $1. CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH NAME. FREE SAMPLES 25 Designs, Exclusive $1, box 21 folders on approval. Costs 50c. Personal, Business Line. Sunshine Art, Dept. 29, 115 Fulton St., New York City.

SHOW friends finest Christmas card assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious, All-occasion boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request approved samples. Good profits. Doehla, S-62, Fitchburg, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION FOREMAN American, nationally experienced (29-year I. B. E. W. Union card), handle any job, go anywhere, defense preferred; good references; total abstainer; dependable. WALTER HENDRICK, Box 361, Portland, Oregon.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 433 W. 21st St.—Our Co-operative House; 4 rooms, 12 stories, pent; cross ventilation, casement windows; quiet; can share. $80-$105. Chelsea 3-7633. Loftus.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church; $36-$40. En. 2-1883.

BOOKS WANTED

LARGE or small lots books bought for cash. WM. L. TUTIN INC., 1280 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 8746.

COUNTRY BOARD

CRYSTAL LAKE LODGE, ENFIELD, N. H. Rest, recreation; $16-$18. For pamphlet write the above or Kenneth Harbison, 1537 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REST, study; beautiful surroundings, good food; 3 baths; capacity 14, over night; permanent; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2290.

FURNITURE

AUTHENTIC reproductions of period furniture in solid mahogany and walnut. Pieces made to fit needlepoint. C. DODGE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO., North St., Manchester, Mass. Tel. 292-W.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY. Selected quality Furs. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order. Select Your Coat Now—Pay Next Fall. COME IN AND LOOK AROUND. FUR SPECIALIST—

CHARLES E. MORRIS

328-330 7th Avenue—Corner 29th

On the 4th Floor, N. Y. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN, college graduate, single, draft free, to teach boys to 14 years; assist athletics. FARMHILL SCHOOL, Leesburg, Virginia.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS

to take charge of household and manage four motherless children, ages 5½ to 10½. Family lives in nice, large home in suburban town one hour from New York. Woman with patience, tolerance and loving firmness should expect satisfactory results when readjustments have taken place, and find a permanent home. State age, experience and salary expected. Write Box C-21, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE 465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—For rent, Office; overlooks park and church. Reception room. Suitable for practitioner. $28. 236 Huntington, Box L-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING

CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 Main St., FLUSHING, N. Y. Authorized Agent for All Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FL 9-6056.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 255-108th (B'way.)—Corner, river view; twin beds, running water. Single, private bath, cross ventilation; immaculate; $6.00.

N. Y. C., near Columbia and Seventh Church—Attractive single rooms, $5.00-$4.50; kitchen privileges. 806 W. 113th St., Apt. 6-B.

N. Y. C., 808 West End Ave. (Cor. 99th St.) (Apt. 9B)—Large, double or single; well furnished; pleasant outlook; homelike.

N. Y. C., 58 E. 97th St. (Apt. 3-F)—Front studio, kitchen privilege; $4.50. Call after 6 or Saturday. VINCENT.

SUMMER BOARD

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE — Oceanic House, beautiful location; pleasant rooms, excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near places of interest; $18-$25 per week.

SHADYKNOLL — Picturesque 6 acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18.75-$23.50; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street. London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensure prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTHUMBERLAND — Spend a quiet holiday with us in lovely border country. For terms apply MRS. GREY, Milfield Hill, nr. Wooler. Tel. Milfield 217.

POST VACANT

NANNY or mother's help for 2 children 3 and 5; Christian Scientist preferred; good home, every consideration. PERITON, Clayton Cottage, Fulwood, Preston, Lancashire, Eng.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

IAN McLENNAN, A.A.I.P.A. ESTATE AGENT AND VALUER 30b Norham Road Whitley Bay, Northumberland Telephone Whitley Bay 1641

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE** Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON** Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN, Tel. 2752

HANTS — Knellwood House, Farnborough — First class private hotel, beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply Miss St. John.

LONDON, Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANcham 2679.

Live in London at

STRATHCONA COURT

198, Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 2828

A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms, with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms from 2½ gns. with pension. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

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12-14 Harrington Road, South Kensington KEN. 7897 — 1 minute tube, church and buses; delightful rooms, running water. Meals in rooms. Bed, breakfast and bath from 6/6.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking. H. and C. water. Well appointed from 2½ gns. Phone Fro. 3357.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER, VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE **Regent Hotel** 59, Osborne Road Good Boarding Residence, every comfort Tel. Jes. 606.

REIGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 5 guineas weekly. Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTH DEVON **Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel** Tel. 2158 Where peace and beauty still remain

SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel) Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

SWITZERLAND

HOHFLUH - HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF BERNER OBERLAND The fine holiday resort in the high mountains. Moderate Terms. K. GYSLER.

LOCARNO—Pension India stands high and commands a wonderful view; modern comfort; good cooking; rates from Fr. 8.-

LUGANO—HOTEL VIKTORIA on the lake. Pension terms from frs. 11.50. Branch House: Hotel Suvretta Arosa. C. Janett, Propr.

LUGANO-PARADISO, Esplanade Hotel—Best recommended family hotel on the lakeside with garden terrace; private beach; every comfort. Pension from Fr. 9.-

Privat-Pension "Bergli" Weesen Das "Idyll am Walensee" Grosser Park an herrlicher Lage. Auf Wunsch Diatküche. Prospekt durch. Familie Max Sprüngli Telefon 4.51.01. (Private Hotel).

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McCARTNEY BROS. 21, 23, 25 Corporation Street 34 Knowsley Street 36 Great Moor Street *Gentlemen's Outfitters and Hatters*

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SELLERS the food SELLERS

From the Cheapest that is good to the Finest that's produced.

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ENGLAND

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Brown Muff's of BRADFORD *Yorkshire's Famous Store* Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD. COAL MERCHANTS Springmill Street Bradford TELEPHONE 2462 The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

CURTAINS MADE-UP FREE If desired any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains, Pull-On Curtains or Valance FREE OF CHARGE to your own measurements. We specialise in Loose Covers—Estimates Free.

TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD. BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY PHONE 9540 (8 LINES)

SERVICE and SATISFACTION at **J. F. RHODES & SONS Ltd.** PROVISION EXPERTS and Really High-Class Grocers 54 Kirkgate, Bradford Telephone 2786-7 Branches also at 2 and 4 Heidelberg Rd. (Toller Lane) 311 Leegrams Lane, Bradford and 45 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds

HANDBAGS UMBRELLAS TRAVEL GOODS There is still a good selection to be seen at CHADWICK'S 39, Tyrrel Street

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Richard Arnott Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers FURS and FUR COATS. RENOVATIONS. 3 Silver Street and 16-18 Crompton Street Bury 597

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Barlow & Taylor & Co. Ltd. HIGH CLASS DRAPERS COMPLETE OUTFITTERS Unequalled for Household Linens Agents for Ladies' Norvic Shoes Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters MARKET PLACE, DERBY TELEPHONE 4295-6

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines) **STANDINGS Ltd.** *General Provision Stores* RESTAURANT CAFE Station Square Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390

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HULL

V. & E. WALL LTD. Drug Stores 437 ANLABY ROAD for all Toilet Preparations and General Supplies Phone 11916 for delivery of orders to all parts Agents for Kodak and Ensign Cameras

KENDAL

WATSON BROS. Agents for Lotus and Delta Shoes *Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters* 61 Highgate, Kendal Westmoreland Tel. 348

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PEACOCK & SON Ltd. Carpets, Linoleums Curtain Materials, Loose Covers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts Established 1850 THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

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COOPERS Church Street **Purveyors of Groceries** *to His Majesty King George VI*

Crossword Quiz Answers

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ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL

(Continued)

SLOAN LTD. of BOLD STREET AGENTS for RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models 42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6116

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY Let Us Call for Your Washing Salisbury Laundry Ltd. 193 Smithtown Road Tel. Wavertree 568

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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD.) *Exclusive Fashions* RESTAURANT St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

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TYPEWRITERS Standard and Portable New and Second Hand Carbons and Ribbons Duplicators and Inks All Stationery Supplies ARTHUR FOOTE Limited COMMERCIAL STATIONERS 24 BROWN ST., MANCHESTER

KENDALS *Where quality comes first* KENDAL MILNE & CO. MANCHESTER 3

SHOES which fit the feet ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE FINLEY & BABER 28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

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Cleveland's Complete Family Store Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant. Men's Wear, Removals, etc. DICKSON & BENSON, LTD. MIDDLESBROUGH Tel. 2855

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J. B. MENNIE *Jeweller and Silversmith* 9, New Bridge Street Tel. 22452 REGIMENTAL BROOCHES in Silver, Gold and Diamonds Diamond Rings Watchmaker to the Admiralty

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Costello Coats, Gowns, Furs *Outfitting* 36 FARGATE

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BRIGGS AND GRIMSHAW LTD. 6 and 8, Wright St. *Printers and Stationers* Southport Telephone 2690

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Phone Sto. 4227 and 4228 Shaw's MIDDLE HILLGATE, STOCKPORT *The Firm that really lives up to the name of* COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS Specialists in Fitted Carpets, Curtains, and Pelmets. Branches at Hyde, Stalybridge and Mossley

Chatterton's DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS LOWER HILLGATE Stockport STO. 2650

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YORK

THE TEA SHOP (13 Lendal) Queen Anne House and Garden LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEAS Home-made Cakes Handicraft, Pottery, etc. Tel. 4025

ENGLAND

YORK

(Continued)

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Scotland

EDINBURGH

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"The Scottish Calendar" 1942 With fresh quotations and proverbs Price 3/- Geo. Stewart & Co., Ltd. 92 George Street, EDINBURGH (Mail Orders Filled 9d. Extra)

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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ALEXANDER SCOTT LTD. *Jewellers and Silversmiths* 109 BUCHANAN STREET Electric Clocks *Of All Descriptions* RADIO NEW SEASON'S MODELS All wave receivers from 8 gns. J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO. 226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr. 5 Gilmour St., Paisley

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WILLIAM BLAIR *FAMILY BUTCHER* We stand for perfection in Quality and Service 22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

TAXIS TWO-SEATERS PHONE: CENTRAL 7777-7778 ROBERT CUNNINGHAM 112-118 North Street, Glasgow, C. 3. Office: 12 North Claremont Street Private Cars for Hire Petrol, etc. Garaging

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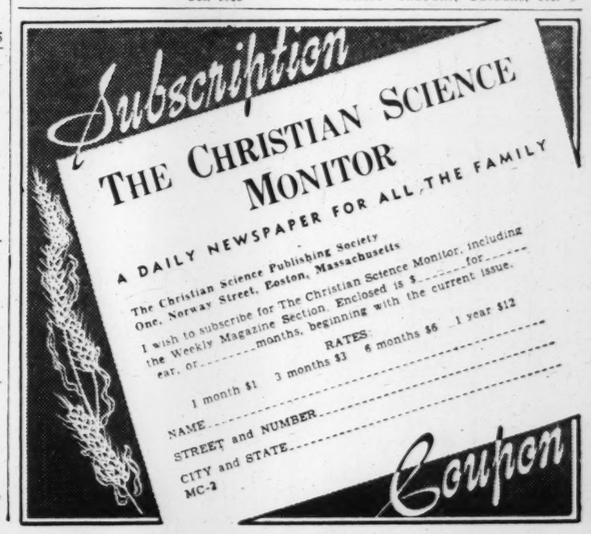
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Flying the Doughnut to Britain

What It Means

By Morgan M. Beatty
Associated Press Feature Service

American-made bombers are flying the Atlantic doughnut to Britain!

And a 25-mile tailwind pushes them in.

This winter they can take off in droves "between weather" and ride the same doughnut. But in winter a 60-mile gale will kick them in.

It's the story of a modern miracle of weather forecasting perfected by Uncle Sam's weather bureau, the military services and the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

The miracle is possible because of the inventive minds of Russian and Belgian scientists. It's practical because of American mass production methods. This nation alone turns out the trained manpower and the instruments in quantity.

* * *

Much of the story can't be told. But some of it can, because the Germans know the general principles anyway. If you don't think it's a miracle, listen to T——J——, pilot ferrying bombers to Britain:

"When I leave Canada," says T. J., "I can cable my wife whether to expect me for a weekend of gardening. Because I'll know at least three days in advance what the weather will be in my home town.

"It's because the weather map they give me is a marvel. I know exactly when to expect a storm, which way to get around it. I know my tail wind all the way across."

The gadget that makes this possible is known technically as the radiosond. It's a miniature weather radio broadcasting outfit attached to a balloon. It goes up nearly five miles, where the balloon bursts. It comes down by parachute.

The radiosond broadcasts signals all the way up and down, giving the trained meteorologist on shipboard or on dry land a complete picture of conditions five miles up. Weather men call it three-dimensional weather forecasting. It radios wind direction and velocity, precipitation (rain to you), humidity, temperature, and much more.

* * *

All the service ships, merchant ships in and out of convoy can do the work. Many of them carry American meteorologists for the task.

The result: A complete Atlantic weather service day and night the year 'round. Every bomber pilot can leave Canada with full knowledge of all weather conditions at all reasonable altitudes—and all the way across. The bombers usually fly between 10,000 and 15,000 feet, however, because they get above surface disturbances that way, and catch the 25-mile tail breeze. The wind curves, for them too, carrying them on a direct great circle route, which is the shortest distance between two points nearly anywhere on earth.

Technically, the Atlantic weather doughnut is known to weather experts as the Atlantic "anti-cyclonic cell." It goes 'round and 'round clockwise all year. The great Arctic air masses flowing southeastward kick the northern rim. The trade winds help it along on the southern edge.

This time of year it's pretty steady, with the center just northwest of the Azores. The rim usually touches the Atlantic seaboard on the west, and western Germany on the east. But only recently it spread out, and the western rim touches the Rocky Mountains. Thus the doughnut brought in moist air for crops along the lower rim and wafted bombers to Britain up north on the return journey.

* * *

In winter, the doughnut gets shoved about pretty much, and the wind current speeds up. That's mostly because the Arctic storms are violent. For this reason bombers can't fly regularly. They'll have to wait for the doughnut to steady up a bit, as it often does, then take off in droves. But they'll get there faster.

Uncle Sam's been getting ready for the winter tricks of the doughnut for two years now, and saying nothing about it. The Weather Bureau's been bled white of meteorologists as instructors for army and navy weather men, who'll man the radiosonds along the fringes of the North Atlantic. Thousands of radiosonds have been ordered. And the Civil Aeronautics Authority has been turning out meteorologists to fill the gaps in the Weather Bureau.

* * *

The radiosond was long impractical for general use because it was too delicate and costly for the average weather man to obtain or operate. One usually is lost when sent up, although some are retrieved when used over land. Recently American manufacturers tackled the problem of simplifying the gadget and putting it out on a mass production basis. Within a year or two they had the cost down to $30. The other day the Weather Bureau ordered 32,000 of them. The cost: $10 each.

Once again American mass production methods alone solved a problem. And hundreds of bombers fly to Britain safely.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A U. S. Army flying field on Long Island, New York.
2. Berlin, Germany; here Hitler houses distinguished guests on state visits.
3. A commercial city on the Yangtze River, China.
4. An easterly gale on the Mediterranean.
5. The St. Louis Browns of the American League.
6. A former kingdom in the northwestern Balkan peninsula, now part of Yugoslavia.
7. The famous Black Watch Highlanders; the hackle is a tuft of feathers that hangs from the tam-o'-shanter, and was won against the French in 1795.
8. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota.
9. The arm of the China Sea between China and Tonkin.
10. U. S. 90, which runs from St. Augustine, Florida, to San Diego, California.

Daily Quotation

ONCE in a century a man may be ruined or made insufferable by praise. But surely once in a minute something generous dies for want of it.—J. MASEFIELD.

—Answers

"Donald, eh? Not Donald Duck, I suppose?"
"No, sir."
"Donald what, then?"
"Swan, sir."

In Lighter Vein

Take Them All

Bride, to stranger at door: "Well?"

Stranger: "I'm a bill collector."

Bride: "How nice. Come in and I'll give you all you can carry."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Meeting Adjourned

Chairman (of newly formed garden club): "Well, have you got the agenda, Mrs. Smith?"

Mrs. Smith: "Why, er-er, no, I thought we might discuss that at our next meeting."

Brings Trick Bomb

To trick British airmen into throwing away bombs the Nazis in Holland built a fake airfield of wood, with hangars and planes painted on it. The night after it was finished a British plane flew overhead—and dropped one wooden bomb.—Answers, London.

Tact

"John," said the young mother, "I've decided on a name for baby. We will call her Imogen."

John was lost in thought for a few minutes. He did not like the name.

"That's nice," he said presently. "My first sweetheart was named Imogen, and she'll take it as a compliment."

"We will call her Mary, after my mother," was the stern reply.—Tit-Bits.

It's a Secret

Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree once flung out of His Majesty's Theater in London and leaped into a cab. "Home," he said to the driver.

The cabby did not recognize Tree, but fearful of losing a fare, started his horse while he cudgeled his brain for his passenger's name. Finally, in desperation, he ventured to say, "Beg pardon, sir, but would you mind giving me your street and number?"

"Why should I tell you, a perfect stranger, where my beautiful home is?" Tree asked indignantly, and settled comfortably against the cushions.—Everybody's Magazine.

Where Would You Find—

1. Mitchel Field?
2. Bellevue Castle?
3. Nanking?
4. A levanter?
5. The major league baseball team which has never won a pennant?
6. Montenegro?
7. The only regiment of the British Army allowed to wear the red hackle of courage?
8. The six states which bound Iowa?
9. The Gulf of Tonkin?
10. "The Old Spanish Trail"?

(Answers appear on this page)

FACTS AND FIGURES

FROM LONDON COMES WORD THAT MEN MAY SOON BE WEARING POCKETLESS PANTS AS A FURTHER SACRIFICE TO CLOTHES RATIONING.

IT'S A FACT 25% OF THE 65,000,000 WOMEN IN THE U.S. ARE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED OUTSIDE THE HOME.

A 35,000-TON BATTLESHIP REQUIRES 75 TONS OF RUBBER

NEW YORK'S BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN ACTUALLY INCLUDES 00 FARMS.

-K. PARRIS-

Did You Ever Wonder

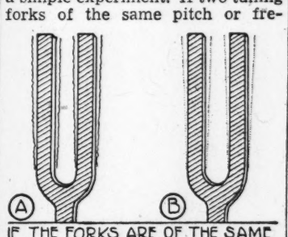
How Singing Can Make a Saucer-Shaped Iron Strainer Dance?

Miss L. D. H., of Brattleboro, Vermont, writes: "I wonder if you can explain an experience I had some time ago. The place where I was living had an iron kitchen sink and the strainer was saucer-shaped . . . on the under side, just a plain oval, and I kept the strainer beside the outlet most of the time instead of in its proper place.

"One morning I stood at the opposite end of the sink . . . preparing breakfast and singing at the top of my voice . . . when suddenly I heard a noise and looked and the strainer was rocking back and forth at a great speed. . . . When I tell any one of it, they laugh . . . but it is no joke and there must be an explanation of the phenomenon."

The explanation lies in what are known as **sympathetic vibrations.** Every body that is free to vibrate has its natural period of vibration. Sounds are the results of something vibrating, such as a violin string, your vocal chords, etc. They set up impulses or sound waves in the air. When sound waves strike an object which are of the same frequency as the object's natural period of vibration, the object will be set to vibrating "in sympathy."

This is clearly demonstrated by a simple experiment. If two tuning forks of the same pitch or frequency are placed near one another and one of them is struck and set to vibrating, the other fork will vibrate also. If the fork that was struck is suddenly muted, the sound will continue from the other fork.



IF THE FORKS ARE OF THE SAME FREQUENCY, AFTER 'A' IS STRUCK 'B' WILL VIBRATE IN SYMPATHY

Sympathetic vibrations are not uncommon. If you hold down the sustaining pedal of a piano and sing a note you will hear the tone repeated by the string whose frequency corresponds with that of the note sung. Solid objects also may be set in vibration by sound waves. Often a piece of bric-a-brac, a window pane, or a picture on the wall is set to dancing or vibrating in response to certain notes of the piano or organ or of singing.

In the case of the dancing sink strainer, the object probably was in such a position as to be free to vibrate and some vigorously-sung note in the song (and possibly one which was repeated over and over) happened to have just the right frequency to set the strainer to rocking merrily back and forth.

—W. P. Keasbey

Daily Anecdote

Still President

Mrs. Richard Harding Davis was riding in a Long Island train when an important looking woman took a seat across the aisle from her. Mrs. Davis remembered that somewhere she had met the newcomer, but what her name was she could not recall. To make the situation acutely embarrassing, the lady nodded pleasantly and said, "Won't you come sit with me, Mrs. Davis?"

Mrs. Davis changed her seat and then began a mental struggle to recall the eluding name. Presently a clue disclosed itself. The lady mentioned a brother.

"Oh, yes. Your brother." Mrs. Davis grasped at a straw. "What is he doing now?"

"Oh, he's still President of the United States," said Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of Theodore Roosevelt.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: A western jurist points out that there is no such thing as absolute free speech. Always there is the item of hiring the hall.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: A Minneapolis man refused to pay his income tax because he dislikes the President. He learned to his pained surprise that this business of financing the Government is not a popularity contest.

Punch ©: "Men's hats are obtainable without coupons and may actually become cheaper," we are told. This news has caused grim smiles on the saturnine faces of hotel cloak-room brigands.

Detroit News: "A Kansas cafe saves on butter by laying out knives after the soup course. Thus the customer cannot butter the crackers which accompany his soup." It somehow recalls the discovery, by an efficiency shark, that by placing towels high on a washroom wall the bulk of the water runs down the user's arm.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"... so do blueberries!"

West Mansfield, Mass.

An elderly, kindly, retired farmer is fond of the expression, "Chickens come home to roost, but so do blueberries." Behind this puzzling statement is a heart-warming story.

For many years, while he was running a large, general farm, he told his neighbors and friends from town to help themselves to the blueberries in an extensive pasture. There were several acres of them. Often people wished to pay, but he said, "No, I'm not using them. I'm glad you can."

Then he retired from heavy farming and rented his fields and barns. With what he had in an investment, he and his wife got along comfortably. But investments sometimes take the wrong turn, and his did.

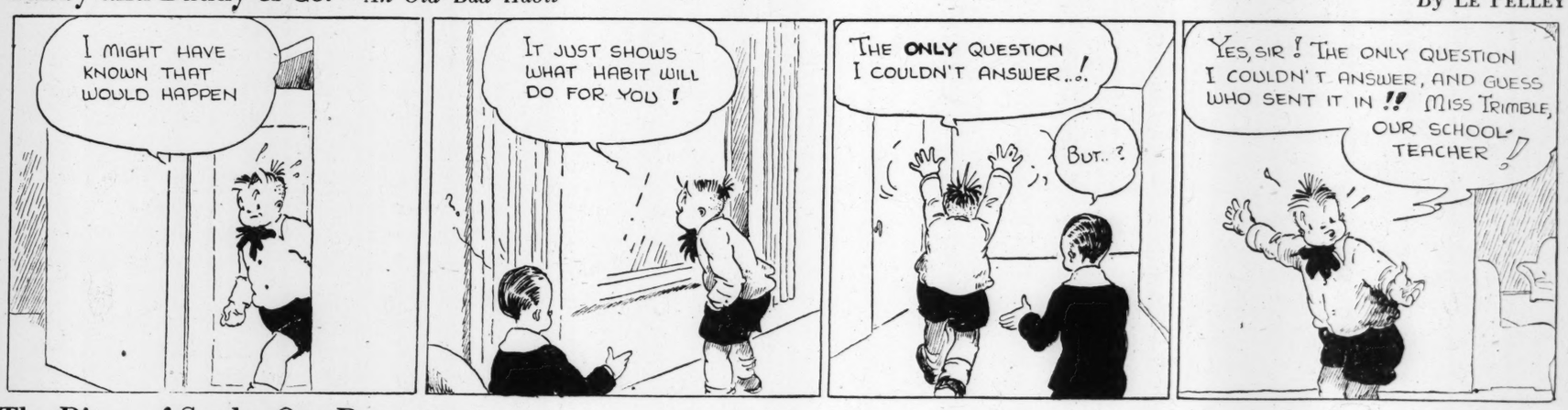
A neighboring farmer said, "All the years I was growing up, you used to let me pick blueberries in your pasture. I know what it produces in dollars and cents. Now, let me run the harvest for you. Those are big berries and will sell well. I can get youngsters who will be glad to earn a few dollars picking. All these years you've been good to people about those blueberries. Now it's time for the blueberries to do something for you!"

A Verse for Today . . .

Many, O LORD my God, are thy wonderful works which thou hast done, and thy thoughts which are to us-ward: they cannot be reckoned up in order unto thee: if I would declare and speak of them, they are more than can be numbered.
—Ps. 40:5.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Old Bad Habit*

By LE PELLEY


I MIGHT HAVE KNOWN THAT WOULD HAPPEN
IT JUST SHOWS WHAT HABIT WILL DO FOR YOU !
THE ONLY QUESTION I COULDN'T ANSWER..!
BUT..?
YES, SIR ! THE ONLY QUESTION I COULDN'T ANSWER, AND GUESS WHO SENT IT IN !! MISS TRIMBLE, OUR SCHOOL-TEACHER !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Still Curious*

By RODGERS

The Boss told me yesterday he had an idea for spending the money he made from his roadstand—
An idea better even than buying ice cream cones or fancy pastry! But he hasn't told me what it is!
And so far I haven't been able to find out!
Aunt Sue, Uncle George and the Boss were talking about it today, but by the time I got close enough to hear what they were saying the conversation was over!
And all I heard was Uncle George say—"That's a grand idea! I'll see about it when I go to market tomorrow."
Now, didn't that tell me a lot?

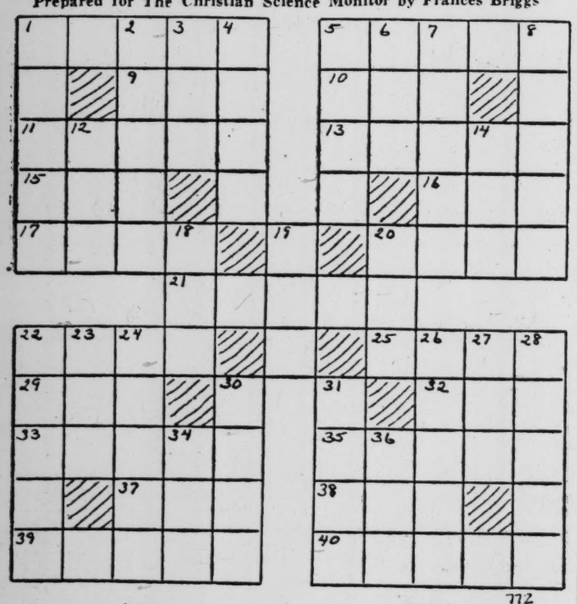
The Adventures of Waddles—*He Just Makes Connections*

By THE HAGERS

ON MY FRONT STEPS THE DUCKLINGS THREE SAT ANXIOUSLY AWAITING ME.
OUR CAMPING TRIP BUD THEN OUTLINED,— "AND YOU WERE ALMOST LEFT BEHIND!"
"YOU FIND ME BOTH CONTRITE AND MEEK. WHEN DO WE START?" I QUACKED. "NEXT WEEK?"
"GET SET TO LEAVE!" I HEARD BUD ROAR. "TOMORROW MORNING—SHARP AT FOUR!"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



772

Across

1—Happenings of opera "Lakme" take place where?
5—What does Elgin, Ill., manufacture (sing.)?
9—A unit of measure.
10—Where was George Bernard Shaw born (abbr.)?
11—What is the backbone?
13—Who is heroine of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman"?
15—What is an immeasurably long period of time?
16—How might a poet write "over"?
17—Who was Greek goddess of victory?
20—What is a bar on a musical instrument on which strings may be stopped?
21—"——, ——, everywhere, nor any drop to drink."
22—Who is one of Carmen's suitors in Bizet's opera?
25—What was first name of Mme. Gluck?
29—Who is personification of Truth in "Faerie Queene"?
32—Lamprey resembles what?
33—What animal is found in Madagascar?
35—What is a city of Belgium?
37—What is a genus of macaws?
38—To free.
39—How has Spain often been described?
40—Apollo changed ears of Midas into those like what animal (pl.)?

Down

1—Who was author of "The Wild Duck"?
2—You may lead a horse to water, but you can't make him do what?
3—Who was eponymous ancestor of Ionians?
4—What is an Arabian seaport?
5—How are inhabitants of Gotham facetiously described?
6—Exist.
7—What was Jean de Reszke's singing voice?
8—The center or core, as of celery.
12—What Hawaiian food is prepared from root of the taro?
14—What is mark aimed at in various games?
18—What would you call mother of Mary's famous pet?
19—Devoured.
20—What is a friar's title?
22—What was Massenet's first name?
23—Single unit.
24—What is the rain tree?
26—What is a manufacturing city of England?
27—Adult males.
28—What is Marcellina's singing voice in "Marriage of Figaro" (pl.)?
30—Who was a famous American botanist?
31—Where is the Taj Mahal?
34—Vase.
36—Possessive pronoun.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Broader Base for Defense

The "biggest tax bill ever passed" is still not big enough. It comes very close to the $3,500,000,000 goal set by the Treasury and the Ways and Means Committee, but falls short of that amount by the $300,000,000 which the committee expected to obtain from the provision for mandatory joint returns from husbands and wives.

The decisive defeat of that provision by the House of Representatives is gratifying to a great number who considered it a discrimination against marriage and an injustice to married women who have income of their own. It does, however, leave a void to be filled by other taxation if the bill is to achieve its full original purpose.

To do this, the Senate should take the course which has been pointed out so often by students of the income tax situation that it has become an obvious need. This is the broadening of the tax base so that a materially greater number of citizens will make a direct contribution to the Federal Government and so will feel greater responsibility for its policies. For 1941 the number of persons filing Federal income tax returns was only 15,000,000 out of 130,000,000 inhabitants, and some of these showed no taxable income.

It is argued that excise taxes and State sales taxes already hit heavily the persons with incomes below the present exemption levels. But it would nevertheless be wholesome to lower these exemptions, rather than increase the excises, in order that visible rather than invisible taxation may be the rule.

President Roosevelt last week advocated reduction of personal exemptions in a letter to the Ways and Means Committee. Robert L. Doughton, chairman of the committee, about the same time expressed the opinion that it would be necessary to frame a new tax bill next year to include this feature. The Senate has an opportunity to initiate it this year.

International (Good) Relations

Charles Lamb offered some definitions of a "poor relation" that a chauvinist might all too readily use to describe his international cousins. When relations are of another nationality, especially of another race or color, they often appear to the ultra-nationalist as "the most irrelevant thing in nature . . . a haunting conscience . . . a drawback upon success . . . a rebuke to your rising."

One purpose of the series of articles, "South of the Rio Grande," by R. H. Markham, which has begun in this newspaper this week, is to dispel illusions that ignorance fosters among people naturally friendly toward one another, and needing only to serve one another in everyday contacts to sense a common brotherhood.

Mr. Markham's experiences with his good relations south of the Rio Grande are bright with instances in which newsboys and barbers refused to take more than the correct price of their wares and services from a stranger who could easily have been "gouged," with quick response to the stranger's appreciation of natural beauty, with an almost loving patience with his linguistic failings.

These people, the honest newsboy and barbers, the maid who brought a vase for flowers, the restaurant keeper who had his menu translated into quaint English—each sought to do a stranger a humble kindness. But what each has done is to elevate himself to a sort of folk-ambassadorship to the United States and many another nation where the record of his deeds will be read.

"How far that little candle throws his beams! So shines a good deed. . . ." North Americans, reflecting on the contributions to hemisphere peace and solidarity which gentle peoples can make, may travel southward aware of opportunities that some Americans have missed in the past. The arrogant ignoramus, insulting, the intellectual and social leaders of a community because he does not understand a civilization in which Indian and Negro elements are sometimes among the best schooled and most influential in society, the rough-and-too-ready type of traveling salesman leaving an unglorious impression wherever he wends his intoxicated way—these unfortunately are the only North Americans that some people south of the Rio Grande ever meet.

But there are understanding friends north of that river. They are most of the people in the United States and Canada and Alaska. As these good relations get together more often, they will become their own best ambassadors.

An Aid to Foreign Policy

The expert discussion of peace objectives which this page is presenting from time to time under the heading, "Thinking Toward Peace," has already evoked a contribution from one reader which deserves the attention of Americans. This is a letter, appearing elsewhere on this page today, in which a congressional reform is advocated as a measure to promote adequate American leadership toward world peace. The writer's recommendation of a Constitutional Amendment to provide for ratification of treaties by a majority of both Houses of Congress, instead of by two-thirds of the Senate, is both thoughtful and thought-provoking.

Vichy's Assurances

The statement which "authorized sources" handed to newspaper correspondents early this week set forth the Vichy version of differences between the situations in Syria, Indo-China and North Africa—differences which Vichy apparently hopes will be reassuring to the United States.

The most important implication in this statement was that France would refuse to grant military facilities to Axis Powers in French North African territories. It was a response to a statement made by Sumner Welles as Acting Secretary of State that the United States' attitude toward France depended on the effectiveness of French defense of its territories against the Axis.

The differences enumerated by Vichy in contrasting its behavior over Syria and Indo-China with its intentions in North Africa are in themselves not reassuring. They show that Vichy's interpretation of events is still subject to Nazi approval. The case of Syria is an example. "In Syria," Vichy charges, "we had to do with plain aggression by England." Since Vichy in Syria had an army which it could supply, it felt bound to resist the British there. Why? Because—and of course Vichy cannot say this—to have done otherwise would have invited Nazi wrath.

In Indo-China, Vichy says, there was no alternative but to submit to Japan's demands because Vichy could not transport or supply French forces so far from home. But had it not been for German pressure on Vichy, there would have been an alternative. Vichy could have refused the Japanese demands and left the next move to Japan or to the United States and Britain.

Then what of the assurances about North Africa? These are as good—not as Vichy cares to make them, for Vichy's neck is still in a noose—but as good as events outside France may make them. There are men in influential position in Vichy whose future depends on a Nazi victory. Could they be counted on to resist German advances in North Africa in favor of American and British interests? Whether these men come to the fore or go into eclipse depends on Nazi military fortunes in Russia, the Middle East and the Atlantic.

High and Humble

An old proverb—"It is hard to be high and humble"—may come to mind in connection with the entomological research of Dr. E. Porter Felt on top of the Empire State Building in New York. The thought, to be sure, enlarges the scope of the proverb; but the Empire State Building is high and insects are humble.

An uninformed person would hardly go to the top of the Empire State Building to catch an insect. Dr. Felt, who for a long time has caught insects in other high places, finds the location interesting. A thousand species of insects, generalizes the entomologist, could be collected on top of the Empire State Building. This, of course, is not to say that tourists are discommoded by insects. Those that arrive come by involuntary aviation, helpless playthings of the wanton wind; but this kidnaping, together with involuntary travel on ships, motor vehicles, and airplanes, complicates the effort to protect human sustenance from predacious insects that began in the very beginning of agriculture.

The collection of insects on the most skyscraping skyscraper in New York is therefore a study of wind diffusion of insects that points in the long run to important consequences in the cost of living.

The German propaganda machine is promising "victory in 1942"; which is remindful of the old German couplet:

„Morgen, morgen, nur nicht heute,"
Sagen alle faulen Leute.

Which is also equivalent to the Spanish, "Mañana."

Our Readers Say—

Building for Mankind?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"O America because you build for mankind I build for you . . ."

These words by Walt Whitman, the great apostle of democracy, have an imperative ring today. America has never had a greater opportunity to build for mankind; but she must build now: now, while Great Britain has a breathing space, while Russia and Germany hold each other at bay, while the wheels of American industry are turning ever more smoothly and powerfully, while all thoughtful minds are turning to the problem of reconstruction.

Sumner Welles has voiced the thought of all thinking people in the world that an international League or Federation whose purpose would be government by law, by means of an international police force for the constant restriction of armaments and by means of international laws that prevent economic monopoly of any kind, is essential. Our last attempt at this, the League of Nations, failed; it failed because of selfishness and incompleteness of conception and political corruption; but it failed also because it attempted to create all at once a League for all nations, many of whom, like ourselves, were neither ready nor willing to participate. And so the purpose of the League—international co-operation—was defeated from the very start.

This difficulty, it seems to me, could be avoided if we adopted the Streit plan of making the United States and the United Kingdom, plus Canada, Eire, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, the nucleus of the Federation of Mankind, and of having each nation as it fulfilled the qualifications of self-government and democratic workings, apply by the voluntary wish of its people for admission into the Federation.

Union Now with Britain provides an assurance that Hitler will be defeated by the unified economic, military, and moral forces of the American and English peoples; it also provides a firm and practical foundation for the Federation of Nations, on which international peace and justice can be built.

Every statesman, Senator, Congressman, politician, editor, and thinking person should ponder the sources of this great idea: The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, Union Now, and Union Now with Britain—and ponder them now.

CAROL EARLE CHAPIN

Worcester, Mass.

"Greatest Threat to Security"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Personally I do not think that the arguments of isolationists are the greatest threat to our security. I think it is the selfishness which goes far deeper in each and every one of us. Few of us are aroused to the point of seeing the need for truly great personal sacrifices. I cannot discover a spirit of true sacrifice either in the things I have read, or the people I have talked to. I feel that this is the reason that the Government cannot move fast enough, or even fight the war when it would seem necessary.

Furthermore, if we are going to blame this war on the Germans as we did the last war, will we not convict ourselves of self-righteousness which is the same crime as that of the Germans today who do not believe they started the war. If we do not have the moral character to right the wrong we and the Germans have committed, the world will lose its freedom. Our task demands the highest of moral resolve and compassion, for we must not only right the wrongs we have committed, but also show the Germans or lead them from the valley of the shadow where they have been led. How can this generation command this depth of understanding and compassion, this Christian courage and resolve?

To fight for democracy and lead the world somehow into the right path are one and the same resolve; they are not two ideas to be considered at different times. Without one you cannot have the other. I do not believe that anybody goes far enough in explaining to the people today what sacrifices must be forthcoming. In America we are still living in the lovely dream of security, the thinking of few people has risen into the sternness of noble resolve that will carry them safely through the days ahead.

YVONNE OLSEN

Sierra Madre, Calif.

"Our Greatest Service"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Alfred Noyes says in his new poem, "If Judgment Comes":

This is no war for blind material things;
This war is fought along a world-wide front
Within the mind of man; and there can be
No victory now but on that field of thought.

Whether enlisted in active service in our Army, Navy, Marines, or Air Forces, or just plain "John Doe," it is the duty of Americans to think with clarity. We must know what we are thinking and in that way we will not become influenced by the agents of Naziism, Communism, Fascism, pacifism and the like.

We as individuals can do our share by good, clear, direct thinking. But—we do not solve any problem by sitting back and surveying the world with acute disdain; stating what is right and what is wrong; what we should have done but didn't. We must act.

This world revolution began in 1933, became acute in 1938, and actually exploded in 1939. America is still the grand prize. While Adolf Hitler is busying himself with a war on two fronts, we must not be lulled to sleep by the wishful impression that he has forgotten the Western Hemisphere.

European democracy would be alive today if people had been alert during the many trying periods of the last few years, and had been willing to think through their problems. It takes courage to think.

We need armies—we need tanks—we need airplanes, but above all we need men who live above the fog of confusion, strikes, and erroneous opinions.

Our greatest service to our country is to keep awake.

BARRIE M. WARREN

Boston

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Help!"

"Thinking Toward Peace"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I respond to your request, that your readers contribute to the discussion of preparation for peace, by making a concrete suggestion of something which the American people should do as quickly as possible to make their Government capable of functioning in foreign affairs under twentieth-century conditions. I do this with still vivid memories of the League to Enforce Peace, organized by President Lowell and ex-President Taft in 1915, of which I was an original member.

Two things stand in the way of American efficiency in world politics. They are both in the Senate. One is the Senate rule permitting unlimited debate. The other is the constitutional provision making the Senate alone the ratifying authority, and that by a two-thirds majority. This has given a Senate minority the power to wreck any major policy. Until this is changed our Government is seriously hampered in world politics, and our ability to exercise the influence in world affairs, which accords with our interests and our power, is considerably weakened. We are a strong power for preventing constructive action, but we are prevented by our own system from giving a lead to the rest of the world.

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May I call the attention of your readers to a statement in Life (July 21, 1941) by Walter Lippman. "In the summer of 1919 a minority in one of the houses, the Senate, obtained control of American foreign policy by a skillful and ruthless use of the filibuster. Since that event it has never been possible for the President to conduct the foreign relations of the United States with the support of the majority of Congress. A minority in the Senate, exploiting the rule which permits unlimited debate, has for more than 20 years exercised a veto on every President and on all the majorities in every Congress."

The chief reason why this scandalous situation is possible is the part which our Constitution now gives to the Senate in foreign affairs. The Constitution provides that the President shall negotiate treaties, by and with the consent of the Senate, provided that two-thirds of the Senators present concur. One-third of the Senate plus one has a veto on the final result of all important acts of foreign policy. The Senate has used this power as a threat enabling Senators to encroach on the constitutional power of the President to direct foreign policy. The Senate, by its nature, cannot play a part in negotiations, but 34 out of the 96 Senators, 17 States out of 48, can destroy the result of long negotiations.

Mr. George Wickersham, President Taft's Attorney-General, said that our system of ratification is "so complicated as to be almost unworkable. Only by the exercise of great powers of conciliation or of domination by the President, or by awakening and directing upon the Senate a vigorous public opinion, can any progress be made in international relations. A body of ninety-six men of such diverse characteristics and opinions as the members of the Senate is almost hopeless as an executive force. But it is ideal for purposes of obstruction."

* * *

This state of affairs has the added objection that it is the most undemocratic feature of our whole system. A longer term than that of any other elective officers makes Senators more immune to public opinion than either the President or the members of the House. The fact that each State, regardless of population, has two Senators means that a voter in Idaho is ten times more powerful in foreign affairs than a voter in Illinois. In domestic affairs this inequality is corrected by the powers of the House of Representatives. There is no such correction in foreign affairs.

There is one thing the American people can do to prepare, both for peace-making and for more effective participation in world politics. It is to amend their Constitution in such way as to make it both more democratic and more efficient. We must eliminate, or at least reduce, the power of obstruction and veto now held by a minority of Senators. The following proposal for a twenty-second amendment is urged upon the attention of thoughtful, patriotic citizens as something demanding prompt action:

"1. That part of Article II, Section 2, which reads, 'by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,' and 'provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur,' is hereby struck out of this constitution.

"2. Treaties negotiated by the President shall be presented for ratification to Congress. Ratification shall be by a majority vote of both houses, without amendment or reservation."

RICHARD A. NEWHALL

Williamstown, Mass.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

"The War Is Actually Begun!"

"They tell us, sir, that we are weak—unable to cope with so formidable an adversary. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be the next week or the next year? . . . Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance by lying supinely on our backs, and hugging the delusive phantom of hope, until our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot? Sir, we are not weak, if we make a proper use of those means which the God of nature hath placed in our power. Three millions of people, armed in the holy cause of liberty, and in such a country as that which we possess, are invincible by any force which our enemy can send against us. Besides, sir, we shall not fight our battles alone. There is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations; and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us. The battle, sir, is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave. Besides, sir, we have no election. If we were base enough to desire it, it is now too late to retire from the contest. There is no retreat but in submission and slavery!

"It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry, peace, peace—but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"—PATRICK HENRY in his speech before the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1775.

The Wide Horizon

Raw Materials for All Alike

By William Yandell Elliott

Professor of Government at Harvard University and on the staff of the Office of Production Management

In an address to the American Library Association.

It is my job in the Office of Production Management today to try to get into this country materials without which the whole industrial mechanism of the country would bog down. We are desperately dependent in some fields of our economic life on materials that come from the far seas, even from the Indian Ocean, the Malay Archipelago. . . . If access to those ports is cut off in the future the whole mechanism of this country would be in danger. Our standard of living would immediately shrink, as it is likely to shrink under pressure anyhow, because we have got to pull in the belt for war effort. . . .

If we accepted the peace terms that Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, gave recently, . . . we could escape the showdown until it was forced on us later on.

What were those terms? We are to withdraw from the Far Pacific and allow the rubber, and tin, and oil of the Malay Peninsula, and so forth, to go under the domination of Japan. Japan isn't a first-class Power today and will not be until she gets hold of the oil which is available in the Dutch East Indies and Malaya, and until she gets hold of the other natural resources, and particularly iron ore, that is available in the Philippines and the Malay States, and in India.

If she got those, the Japanese Navy would overnight become a threat far more serious than it is today—and it is serious today. We have been supplying it with our own scrap, when we needed that scrap. We have been supplying it with any number of other materials, and I hope that will soon end.

* * *

But we have the very real problem with Japan which every person occupying a responsible position in this country must know, that it is just possible that Japan can't be restrained until we are ready, *and that has been the hope.* We have tried to avoid an immediate showdown in Japan—perhaps that was unwise. I think the sooner Japan realizes that we mean business, the less danger of a showdown—but that is arguable.

There you have in the Far East the other front that we face, and what can we say Matsuoka said about it? He said: "You will kindly neutralize Alaska and the bases there, so we won't have to fear bombing from the islands within bombing distance of our shores. You will reduce your strength in Hawaii and stop building your Navy.

"You will withdraw the Monroe Doctrine for South America and all it means, while at the same time you will recognize a complete and different treaty, far stronger than your Monroe Doctrine, giving us domination of Asia."

Now if those are the terms which Matsuoka delivers to us today, with the British still at Singapore, what do you suppose he would talk about if Hitler had conquered Britain?

That is what makes a decision on the part of the American people so necessary to their morale. It means that if we hearten the British people today by showing that we mean business, by saying that the when, and the where, and the how of war is everywhere where we can throw our weight—first, with the Navy, second with planes, and then with whatever degree is necessary in men, and not flinching at one item—then we can avoid the kind of future that Matsuoka and Hitler have outlined for us. . . .

* * *

Now, we can look beyond this. We can look to a peace in which the world has recovered its sanity. . . . We can only look to that peace if we are prepared to face the "blood and sweat and tears" that will take us through to it. It is utterly useless to speak of peace terms unless we have agreed that the first necessity of peace is to stop Hitler. That is absolutely No. 1 program in any peace movement, but beyond that we have to look forward to a change in the world that will permit the internationalization of basic raw materials.

This country and England between them hold a trusteeship in that respect unique. We control the mineral economy of the world, if the British Empire stands, to a degree never before possible in history, and that sanction can and should be used to prevent any future rearmament. . . .

We have to be assured that the world's great natural resources shall be open, not simply on trading terms as before, or on a trusteeship which could be and often was abused, but through an international sort of holding company, something like the Bank for International Settlements, concerned with throwing up the resources of the world for the great task of reconstruction that lies ahead.

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